

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 24/1134d.
On Demand 24/1134d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1831)

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December 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 94
Humidity 94

December 15, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 47 44

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 30.07.

7830 日二初月一十

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1917.

大拜禮 號五十月二十年十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN PEACE SUGGESTION.

An Official Explanation from Berlin.

London, December 13.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a German official explanation regarding Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons on December 11, says that Germany received a communication through a neutral country relating to Germany's war aims. This communication was so couched as to warrant the belief that it was made with the knowledge of Great Britain. Germany was ready to answer the enquiry and considered a direct verbal reply through a neutral to be the best course, but Germany's opponents did nothing to facilitate such a direct reply. Mr. Balfour's statement of December 11 was the first news received in Germany that the Allies were ready to receive a communication from Germany. No further steps had been taken by Germany.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Successful Attack by British Troops.

London, December 13.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We successfully attacked a post south of Sillery Guislain this morning. The garrison was either killed or taken prisoner. There was some bomb fighting this afternoon to the east of Ballocourt, in a portion of the trench into which the enemy penetrated on Wednesday. A few additional prisoners were taken. The enemy's artillery displayed some activity south of the Scarpe and north-east of Ypres. Aeroplanes engaged the enemy during the attack at Ballocourt on Wednesday. Bombs were dropped. Low reconnoissances were carried out, and there was much fighting in the air. A Gotha and two other machines were brought down and three were driven down. All our machines returned.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Appeal from Black Sea Fleet.

London, December 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Government delegate telegraphs that Maximalist troops occupied Tamerovka and Kelaga, disarmed and arrested General Korniloff's shock troops and restored Revolutionary authority. The Commissioner of the Black Sea Fleet telegraphs asking for the immediate despatch of all the Black Sea detachments, with numerous machine-guns. He says the Military Cadets are attacking Rostoff with armoured cars.

Military Disputes.

London, December 14.
According to Reuter's correspondent, General Krylenko telegraphs that General Tcheremissoff has refused to come to see him at Pekoff and has removed from the Command the Commissioner of the Fifth Army. He announces his arrival at Dylnak and adds that the Committee of the Fifty Army has undertaken to arrange an armistice on its front. General Bolyreff, the Commander of the Army, has been dismissed and arrested.

The Soviet at Moscow has seized the works of the great Moscow newspaper *Russkoe Slovo* for publishing rumours that General Krylenko's seizure of the General Staff Headquarters was carried out on the insistence of the German Headquarters.

Overawing the Cadets.

London, December 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing on the 13th instant, says the Bolshevik Government, while proclaiming the Cadets' demonstration at the opening of the Constituent Assembly on the 11th instant as absurd, has taken the strongest measures to overawe the Cadets. It has concentrated 8,000 Maximalist troops in the vicinity of Taurida Palace, which is itself swarming with troops, and has prohibited the admission of members unless they have passes signed by the Maximalist Commissioners. The Red Guards have raided the Cadet Headquarters and the rooms of the Socialist leader, M. Tchernoff.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN ARMISTICE.

A Resumption of the Negotiations.

London, December 14.
A German official message states:—The Russian delegation again arrived at Breslitz on December 12 for a continuation of the armistice negotiations. The next plenary sitting is on December 13.

Peace Powers.

London, December 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing on December 13, says M. Trotsky announces that if an armistice is signed at Breslitz, the Commissioners are empowered to enter into peace negotiations.

THE FALL OF JERUSALEM.

London, December 13.
The Chief Rabbi, in a letter to His Majesty the King, on behalf of the Jewish communities of the Empire, congratulating him on the historic victories of his Army in the Holy Land, says:—The occupation of Jerusalem, following so closely on the epoch-making declaration of the Government on Palestine as the national home of the Jewish people, causes the hearts of millions of my brethren in the world to throb with deepest gratitude. The Almighty House of Israel fervently prays for the complete and lasting success of His Majesty's forces everywhere. His Majesty the King has replied expressing his deep appreciation of the congratulations. The Chief Rabbi has telegraphed General Allenby his heartfelt congratulations. The Chief Rabbi has arranged that special praise and thanksgiving at the taking of Jerusalem shall be included in the service at the Synagogue to-morrow.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Value of the Anglo-French Detachments.

London, December 14.
Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states:—It is estimated that 150,000 Austro-Germans have been lost since the beginning of the offensive in Trentino. Nevertheless, the enemy is renewing his desperate attempts to enter the plain, employing whole divisions in each attack. These, after enormous sacrifices, generally succeed in conquering some outpost or advanced trench, only to find the position dominated by Italian guns. Apparently Generals Sessendorff and von Below are determined to pass the Alpine bulwark before the severe winter sets in. Italian troops have ascertained that the enemy concentrated 1,500 guns on less than a ten-mile front between the Brenta and Piave Rivers and, when all fired simultaneously, houses at Cima D'Ala, Castel Franco and Treviso were shaken by the concussion.

Judging from the present action, the enemy has reverted to his original idea that entry to the plain is only possible by the capture of the Grappa Mountain Pass, but up to the present he has encountered redoubtable resistance. Whole battalions of Italians are allowing themselves to be destroyed in preference to yielding. Now the Anglo-French Allies are beside and behind the Italians and their intervention has saved the day, giving a well-deserved rest and breathing space to the Italians, who have endured the unparalleled strain of five weeks of unremitting and unrelenting fighting.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Aerial Activity.

London, December 13.
A French communique states: Since December 10, nine enemy aeroplanes have been brought down. Our aeroplanes dropped ten thousand kilograms of explosives, especially on the aerodromes of Colman and Scielstadt, the depot at Logelbach, factories at Rombach and several railway stations, with effective results.

A French communique states: There is lively artillery firing on both banks of the Meuse. Aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk, but there are no casualties.

Bitter Fighting on British Front.

London, December 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports that the Bavarian attack east of Ballocourt mentioned last night resulted in bitter fighting all day long. The enemy retained possession of some of the early captured ground but is encountering a ceaseless harassing fire in trying to dig himself in and cover the situation. The lost ground is such as will not afford him any advantage. A tremendous enemy bombardment blazed up this morning. We thundered a reply and nothing followed. There are rumours that the struggle has boiled up again this afternoon. No particulars have been received. The correspondent pays a warm tribute to our wonderful artillery work on this sector, while the infantry dash is described as more reminiscent of football than a battlefield with bombs.

The Enemy Attacks.

London, December 13.
Accounts of yesterday's fighting show that the enemy, after heavy preparation, attacked from the north of our positions on the Hindenburg line to the east of Ballocourt and also on a wider front from the east and north-east against the angle of our trench lines, to the south of Rancourt-lez-Gagnicourt. We repelled both attacks with heavy enemy losses. The enemy subsequently attacked on the latter front, penetrating the obliterated trenches at the apex of the angle. We killed or took prisoners a few Germans reaching the trenches elsewhere. There was local fighting throughout the day on a small portion of trench in which the enemy gained a foothold, without change in the situation. We repelled raiders to the south-west of La Bassée and inflicted casualties as the result of patrol encounters, to the east of Zonnebake.

The German Version.

London, December 14.
A German official report says:—We captured several shelters to the east of Ballocourt. An artillery duel between Moeuvres and Vandœuvre increased in violence this morning.

THE SUBMARINE SITUATION.

London, December 14.
Reuter learns from well-informed quarters that the Government know with certainty the German minimum submarine losses and also their maximum output. It is believed the latter has been reached and since the monthly losses of submarines is now approaching the monthly output, it seems that with the increasing means at the Allies' disposal the German programme of operations for 1918 cannot exceed what has already been applied. The situation calls for the exercise of the greatest economy in food but it is justifiable to express the belief that the menace has reached its worst stage as an effective force. There is every reason to believe the enemy submarine operations should not only be held in the near future but gradually repressed as our defensive work is neutralising the enemy output.

THE MAXIMALISTS' METHODS.

Petrograd, December 14.
The Bolshevik News Agency announces that in the event of the majority in the Constituent Assembly not favouring the authority of the Soviets it is proposed to exclude such constitutional democrats and also to hold re-elections, because in many places the Constitutional Democrats suborned the electoral committees. The Bolshevik Commissioners have issued a proclamation concluding: "Down with the bourgeoisie. There must be no place in the Constituent Assembly for landlords and capitalists." There have been further arrests of Cadet leaders.

The Maximalist decree also deprives of the right to spend money at the cost of the State a number of Russian diplomatic representatives abroad including the Ambassadors to Japan, China, Egypt and Spain and the Consul-General in Korea.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN ITALY.

London, December 14.
An Italian official message states: We regained the great part of the trenches in the Collet Aberretta region which we were unable to re-occupy on Tuesday. We sanguinarily repulsed two violent attacks in the Calcino Valley. The enemy attacked in force eastward of Brenta at mid-day. The attack continued fiercely in the afternoon and ceased at night owing to the heavy enemy losses. A powerful attack at Caldipo and Pappeyex broke down.

DUTCH WIRELESS SCHEME.

The Hague, December 14.
The Government has asked for a credit of five million florins for the erection by the Telefunken Company of Berlin of a wireless station for communication between Holland and the Dutch Indies, the receiving installation to be ready in three months and the sending installation in eighteen months.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, December 13.
For the week ending December 8, the French arrivals were 845 and the sailings, 967. One vessel over 1,600 and none under that figure were sunk, while three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

PILL-BOXES FIASCO.

Huns' Newest Defence System Beaten.

The "pill-boxes" in which the German Headquarters had pinned their faith, to stop any further British progress, have been smashed, and another German dream has been shattered. "Pill-boxes" are the latest phase of the Hun evolution of defence. When the Germans had learned the lesson of the Somme offensive—that their trench system was not impregnable against the British barrage and infantry attacks—they inaugurated the system of "strong points" (a phrase frequently used by Sir Douglas Haig in recent communications).

Strong points are little concealed spots, more often than not dug on the lip of a shell crater, well provisioned, and supplied with ammunition, and capable of independent resistance from attack on all sides.

The German dotted these strong points all along their front, and the positions were so well chosen and so cunningly hidden that it was extremely difficult to get their range and put the machine guns with which they bristled out of action, so as to allow the infantry to advance without heavy casualties.

The Germans, with their usual thoroughness, went further. They elaborated this system of defence, and what the Tommies have named "pill-boxes" are the result. "Pill-boxes" are miniature reinforced concrete forts, or block-houses, with walls and roofs 5 ft. thick in many cases, half-buried into the ground, with loopholes for machine guns on all sides. They are closed by a heavy steel door, so that they are safe from troops that may work their way round to the rear to reduce the garrison with bombs.

They are held, according to their size and position, by well-trained troops numbering from eight to thirty; the larger ones have more than one compartment. They are fitted with stoves (for which flues and ventilating shafts are provided) and ammunition and rationed, so that the garrison can hold out without fresh supplies from the dumps.

Nothing but a direct hit from one of our biggest guns can put them out of action, and sometimes even this fails to break up the concrete. In such cases, however, the conclusion is so great that the garrison are rendered ineffectual.

In other instances the "pill-boxes" have been knocked on their sides, making them an easy prey for our bombers. If successful in sweeping out bombardment the "pill-boxes" remain a menace to the advance of the British infantry, who push forward unconsciously of their presence until devastating machine-gun fire is opened.

Concealed in the ruins of shattered farmhouses and cottages, cleverly covered with earth and vegetation, it is almost impossible for the "pill-boxes" to be detected on aeroplane photographs.

But the "pill-box" has failed. Our troops have advanced and captured the whole of an elaborately contrived system of fortification with, as Sir Douglas Haig says, light losses.

Thrilling stories of how the British dealt with the "pill-boxes" are told in despatches from the British correspondents at the front.

Mr. Percival Phillips says: A stout concrete dug-out half-way between Westhoek and Zonnebake was the toughest nut we had to crack at the southern edge of the open "pill-box" country, and it was necessary to send out flanking parties before the doors were shattered and the remnants of the garrison flew out through the smoke. The Germans showed resistance only when they thought their shelters were strong enough to withstand bombardment and bombs.

Mr. Esch Thomas says: "One very merry NCO, with his right hand nearly blown off, treated his wound as a huge joke. He had wriggled up to a 'pill-box', and slipped a bomb in the letter slot as he called it, when a bullet from within hit his hand. He regarded it as a legitimate and humorous score for the Germans within thought they had got their guns off just in time. Farther north a German officer bolted from a wrecked 'pill-box', dived into a bigger garrison to a determined resistance. Nevertheless, in spite of the number of these forts, our casualties were light except here and there, as where two English regiments were exposed to the full sweep of machine guns.

"We have found an answer to the new German system of defence, the concrete fort. The science of attack has once again caught up the defence."

The Times correspondent says:—All the wounded shouted with laughter as they told of the Germans surrendering (not knowing whether to dance or stand on their heads), said one as they streamed out of their concrete shelters. One man had climbed on top of a "pill-box" door, when a bullet from an unseen place caught him in the shoulder. He seemed to think it funny.

"Many concrete 'pill-boxes' were found shattered by our big guns, but only a direct hit from the largest gun, 12 in. or upward, is effective. The great majority defence."

LANGUAGE BARRIER.

What is Hindering Japan's Progress.

In his address to the members of the Japanese Parliamentary Mission, who were entertained recently by the Japan Society at a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club, 115, Broadway, New York, Mr. Lindsay Russell, president of the Society, said nothing could be more beneficial to Japan and the United States than free communication and quicker interchange of ideas. The Parliamentary Mission, which arrived here yesterday from Washington, is in this country to study the working of our Governmental machinery, and to carry back to Japan an exact account of conditions in America affecting the relations between the two nations.

The Mission is composed of five members, representing the four great political parties of Japan, and is headed by T. Masao, a jurist, and for many years adviser to the Government of Siam. The other members are T. Shimada, a member of the Tokio bar; K. Mochizuki, a member of the party in opposition to the present Japanese Premier, Y. Uchida, and S. Yamana. Mr. Russell made the address of welcome, and Mr. Masao responded on behalf of the Mission. The other speakers were Mr. Alton B. Parker and Mr. Marshall Knosch.

Mr. Russell urged the members of the Mission to carry back to Japan three ideas. First, he said, there should be, if possible, a reduction of cable tolls between the United States and Japan. In the second place, he called attention to the fact that there are few English publications in Japan. These, he said, constituted the only means Americans have of obtaining current information regarding Japan, and urged that these publications be kept effective and reliable. His third suggestion was for a broader knowledge of the English language in Japan.

"One of the greatest barriers to Japan's progress and intercourse with the outside world is the Chinese ideograph," said Mr. Russell. "National pride and conservative literary instinct prompts you to cling to it. But any one who is at all mindful of your destiny as a nation must realise the importance of a wider use of the Roman alphabet, so that intercourse with you may be facilitated."

"Thus, it is hoped, are practical suggestions. We have dabbled too long in the nebulous and unproductive realm of sentiment and oratory. Let us do something constructive."

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Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
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TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
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New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

of the shelters survived the bombardment.

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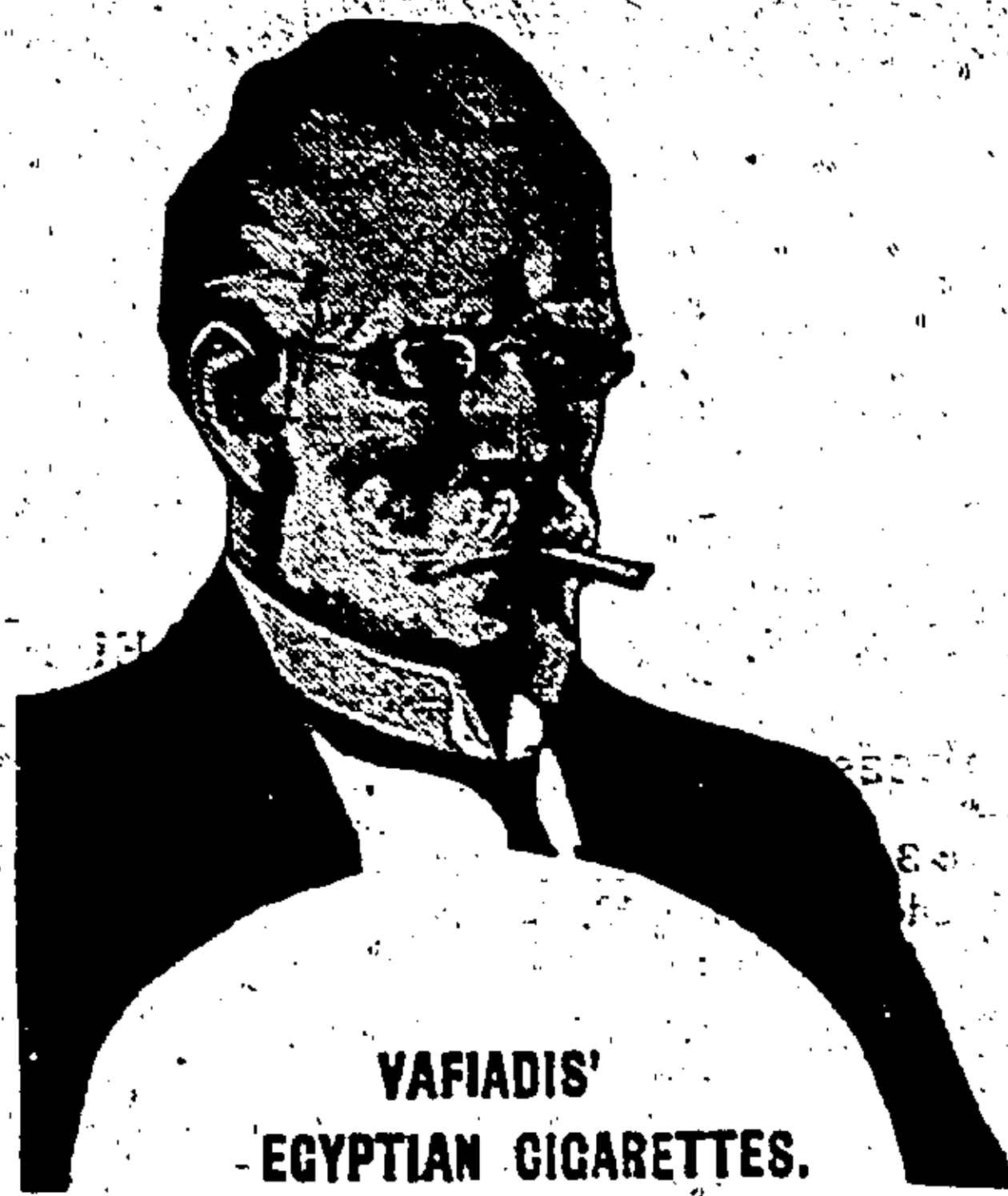
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GENERAL NEWS.

Our Army Commanders. The British Army does not advertise—it is one of its many attractions—but one may doubt whether anonymity is not carried too far: when you find that the general public are not so much as acquainted with the names of the Army Commanders, some of whom command as many as 500,000 men. The Army Commanders under Sir Douglas Haig are: General Horne, General Plumer, General Byng, General Rawlinson, General Gough. It is a humiliation to all of us, adds *The Globe*, that such names as Ramsey MacDonald, Snowden, Trevelyan, Ponsonby, Morel, and Outwaite are far more familiar. Crossing the Atlantic on a Ton of Coal.

Among the many inventions offered to the Inventors' Board of the Council of Defence is one sent in by an American, Mr. G. T. Giragosian, who lives in Boston, Massachusetts, and Congress itself has taken a great interest in it. It has to do with the storage of energy, which the inventor claims will revolutionize Atlantic transportation. He declares that his invention will drive a vessel across the Atlantic on the power derived from a single ton of coal. This has been reported upon so favourably after an investigation that Congress has voted an appropriation to go into the matter more thoroughly and experiment.

Chinese Railway Disaster. After the fall of Changsha the retreating Northern soldiers made a rush for the railway station. They got into an empty train and wanted the station-master to despatch the train at once to Yochow. The station-master, however, refused to comply with their request, as he was expecting another train to get into Changsha from Yochow. His remonstrances were, however, of no avail, for the soldiers promptly seized the train and started off for Yochow. Somewhere down the line the two trains met, with the result that over 300 soldiers were killed and a large number wounded. Most of the victims belonged to the 17th Mixed Brigade and the 20th Division. A few Anshui troops were also among the casualties.

An Unrecorded Tragedy of the Sea.

The s.s. *Tamon Maru* No. 16 (2,444 tons), which has not been heard of since Sept. 8th, has now been given up as a total loss, says the *Kobe Herald*. The steamer left Hankow Sept. 8th for Wankamatsu. Messrs. Hashimoto and Co., the owners, as well as the Admiralty, have made every possible search for the missing steamer, but without success. The company sent Mr. Misuguchi away on Oct. 1st to ascertain the fate of the steamer, but he was unable to obtain any news. The steamer is insured with the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company for ¥400,000. The company is considering what steps should be taken for the families of the crew, numbering 28. As the *Tamon Maru* No. 16 was heavily laden with ore and as it is known that exceptionally severe weather set in in the Eastern Sea shortly after she left the mouth of the Yangtze, there is only too much reason to fear that the vessel foundered with all hands.

How to Staff a University. Those who advocate the establishment of a University in the Straits (says the *Singapore Free Press*) may like to take account of what the President of the Board of Education said at Cardiff. If they wished to have a great university the first step was to secure great men to teach in it. The great universities of the world had been founded by great men of genius, of inspiration, and of driving force, who could kindle the souls of their students and diffuse an enthusiasm for the high things of learning. Therefore, to establish a strong and powerful university was to get great men, and he would say that not a bad way of getting great men was to pay them well. A university staffed with low first-class men would be a strange university. One staffed with 10 second-class professors. All the great universities of the world had built up their reputation on the teaching powers, the research work, the inspiration, and the influence of the number of great characters in each.

GENERAL NEWS.

Russia at London University.

At a meeting of the Senate of the London University, the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Cooper Perry) presiding, the cordial thanks of the Senate were voted to the London County Council for their grant of £600 a year for the salary of the holder of the Professorship of Russia to be instituted at King's College, and to the Drapers' Company for the renewal of their annual grant of £500 for Biometric Laboratory at University College.

Notable Golf Performance.

"Holing in one" at golf is not the uncommon feat it used to be (says the Sportsman), but the latest instance brought to our notice has certainly something of the unusual about it. Two months ago Vasco, known to music-hall-goers as "the mad musician," did a hole in one while playing at Wimbledon. His opponent was Mr. Dave Carter, and Vasco offered to bet any odds that Mr. Carter would not accomplish the same performance at any time during his membership of the club. Had the bet been fixed Vasco would have had to pay, for two months to a day after the Vasco event Mr. Carter did precisely the same hole in one while playing a round.

Minister Eulogises "Bob" Fitzsimmons.

Robert Fitzsimmons, who died at Chicago on Oct. 22, was buried at Graceland Cemetery. Funeral services for the former champion heavyweight pugilist were held in the Moody Tabernacle, conducted by the Rev. Paul Rader, himself an athlete in his college days on the Pacific Coast. More than three thousand persons from all walks of life attended, and filed by the altar at the close of the services. "This man fought many battles," Mr. Rader said, "and tasted the sweets of victory more often than he did the acid defeat. But he never fought a greater fight than the one with himself which led to renunciation of the old for the new men. It took courage to face the contemptuous laugh, the sneer, the doubt cast on his sincerity when the big athlete submitted to baptism by the little Baptist clergyman at Los Angeles. His baptism was the symbol of the casting off of the old man for the new. All the world decries a quitter; all the world admires a hero. Bob fought his final fight as he had fought his ring battles—with indomitable courage. The son of an Episcopal clergyman, his early training was never wholly forgotten and helped him in his final victory—that over death." From the career of the former pugilist the pastor urged his hearers to draw its lesson with special application to themselves.

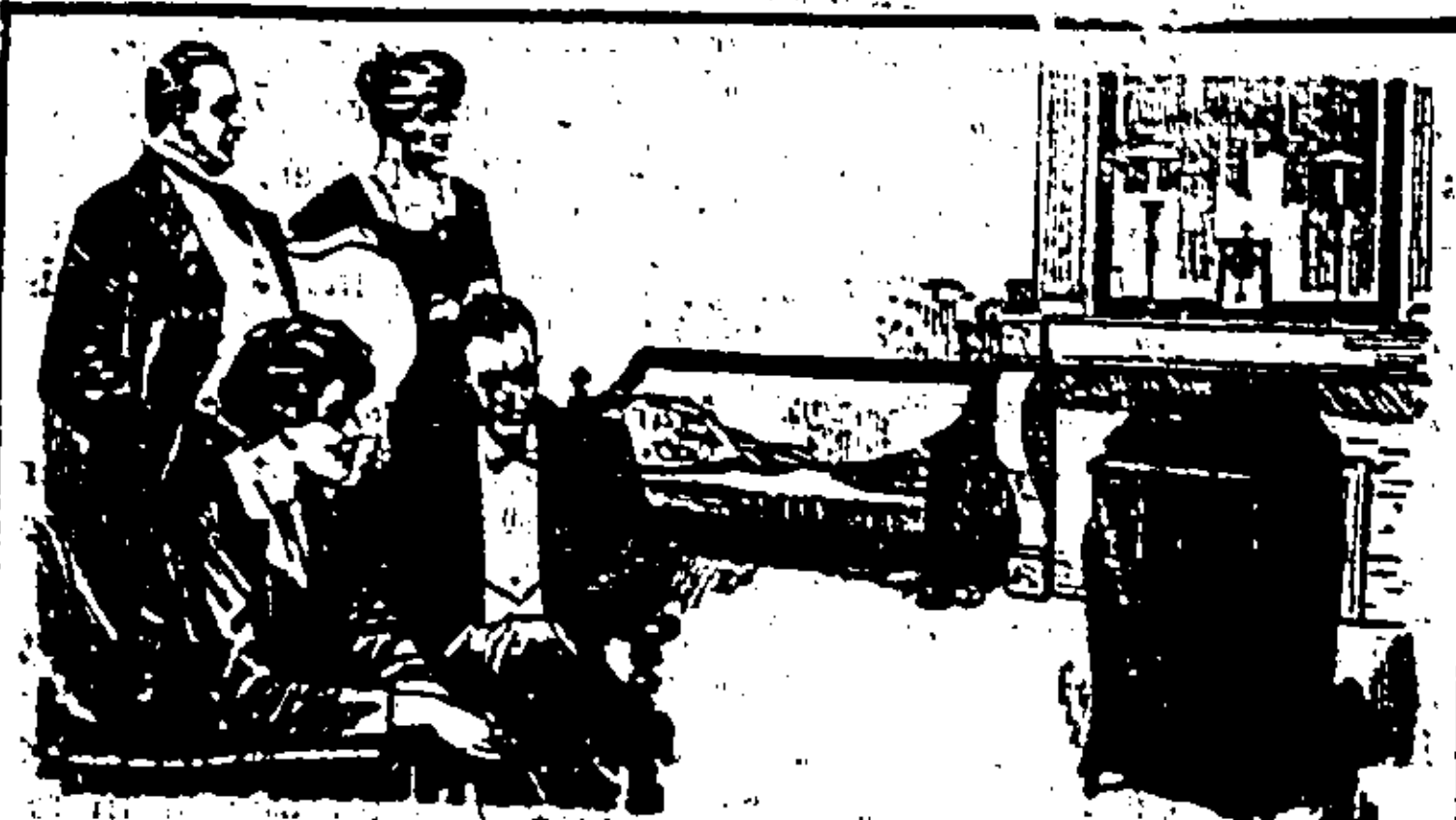
Gigantic Comet Approaching.

A gigantic comet outshining in size and brilliancy all those seen in modern times, including Halley's, is speeding through the solar system towards the sun at the approximate rate of 1,134,248 miles a day. The comet will be a thing of glory in the northern sky this coming winter, probably remaining visible for three months. It will be at its best in June. To illustrate the size of this new member of the solar system, recall the fact that Halley's Comet, which held the centre of the stellar stage in 1911, was seen through the great telescope eight months before perihelion, which is a planet's closest approach to the sun. The new comet was seen fourteen months before perihelion—or six months earlier than Halley's—was seen or sought for. It appeared on the photographic plate at the end of Professor Max Wolf's telescope at Heidelberg on an evening in April, 1916. Dr. Wolf thought it a new asteroid and was about to add it to the large collection of those small planets already listed among the astronomical exhibits, but a second and third observation showed the stranger to be an eccentric comet—a member of the cometary school and of enormous size. It was then something like 483,000,000 miles distant. Dr. Wolf reported the comet officially, and it will go down in popular history as Wolf's Comet.

NOTICES.

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The instrument for every home.
20% discount allowed for cash with order.



Its "wonderful" wealth of the best music and its ability to play the music exactly as it is rendered by the world's greatest artists, has made the Victrola the favourite instrument in homes of culture and refinement everywhere.

MOUTRIE'S



THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yachts Turned Into 'Tramps.'

Second hand steam yachts continue to find ready purchasers in those who are anxious at all costs to obtain cargo carrying boats. The royal yacht of Siam, the Maha Chakrini, has been sold for conversion into a trader. She is a large vessel, and can be well adapted as a passenger and cargo steamer. The iron steam yacht Dotterell, 214 tons yacht measurement, built 30 years ago, and sold less than four months ago for £3,900, has been resold for \$10,000, delivered to purchaser on alteration to a cargo carrier. The coasting steamer Gladys, 179 tons gross, built in 1900, sold last December for £5,500, has been resold for \$9,500, and the s.s. Volga, 281 tons gross, built in 1881, has been sold for \$15,000. —Singapore Free Press.

"The War Waits On America."

No prospect of an early termination of the war is to be found in an article entitled "The War Waits On America," which Frank B. Simonds contributes to the American Review of Reviews. He says: "To me the present pause means that the French and British High Commands have definitely laid aside all thought of a victory—a decision—in 1917, and mean, aside from local attacks designed to improve their positions and drive the Germans out of high land and down to the plain, as at Arras and Ypres, to wait another year—and America. This means that the British are satisfied that the submarine menace will not win the war. It must mean that they are convinced that, despite great losses, it will not bring starvation this year or next. It must mean that the Allies believe they can face the hazards of another year of war better than the colossal expense in lives and effort to get a decision this year, with Russia out and American unready. Unless all signs fail, American troops will be in the battle line when the real great advance begins. The same writer expresses his conviction that the war will last well into 1919, when there will be a million Americans in the European field.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Angelina, from New York.
Barretto & Co., from New York.
Chin Mean Din, 32, Winglok St., from Montreal.
Chengsuanghi, Ijai, Confectionery, Thongkwan Market, from Shanghai.
Chut Hee, c/o Hong Thong Seng, from Batavia.
Chingtai, from Guaymassomex.
Engguan Guankee, from Penang.
Fontaine Poste Restante, from Paris.
Joseph, Astor Hotel, from Shanghai.
Kooning, Wingon, from San Francisco.
Liming Hotel, Chongwen St., from Taipeh.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Dec. 13, 1917.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY notified that on the 8th January proximo, at 3 P.M., at the Public Works Department, and before a Committee presided by the Engineer Director of the Public Works, tenders will be received for the contract of "Erection of a building for the Colonial Secretary's Office."

The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the building are open to the public at the Public Works Department and in the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, where they can be examined all on week days.

Macao, Public Works Department, 6th December, 1917.
RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA
Engineer Director.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

OWING to alterations and repairs at the Power Station the supply of electricity will be shut off on SUNDAY, the 16th inst. from 7 A.M. to 13.0 P.M.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1917.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No. 25, Des Vaux Road, Central, 1st floor above the (Dragon Garage) suitable for OFFICES, etc. Apply to Box No. 183, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on SHAMSEEN, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An experienced LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. Apply, stating salary, to Box 1349 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

POSITION WANTED as NURSE or CHAMBER-MAID, for the period of a journey to America, by a lady desirous of obtaining free passage from Hongkong to New York. Apply Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PIANO UPRIGHT by Brinsmead & Sons in perfect condition made for the climate; price \$300. Apply Box No. 1350 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

4% FRENCH LOAN.
(Rent Perpetuelle 4%).

The BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that, to ensure the arrival of applications in Paris before December 16th, they will telegraph a first list of subscriptions from here on the 15th INSTANT.

Intending subscribers are therefore invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60

All applications from Foreign Countries will be allotted in full.

Further particulars on application to the
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, Chater Road.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Consignees of Cargo from EUROPE per the Company's steamship.

"MISHIMA MARU."

are hereby notified that as this steamer had an outbreak of fire on board while she was off the Canary Islands on 27th October, 1917, on her way to the East, it has been decided that the damage sustained and the expenditure incurred therefrom shall form a subject for General Average contribution. Consignees are therefore requested to sign Average Bond at this office and to fill in Valuation Forms which may be supplied upon application, as well as to pay to the ship's agents a deposit of ONE per cent, (1%) of the market value of their respective consignments, before taking delivery of their goods, on ship's arrival here on Thursday, the 13th instant.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1917.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship
"MISHIMA MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 20th December, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1917.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6% WAR LOAN 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Scrip Certificates may now be exchanged for definitive Bonds. Scrip Certificates should be handed in at the Hongkong Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Bonds of the same denominations will be issued in exchange.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Colonial Treasurer.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1917.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to ADELINA O. DE GUTTIEREZ of Hongkong a duplicate certificate of one share in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original certificate for one share No. 7217 dated 26th October 1896 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such original certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Dated 1st day of December, 1917.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—
"WHITE ROSE."
\$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET."
\$5.35 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG
168 Des Vaux Road Central;
2 blocks West of Cent. Market,
KWONG YUEN.
19 Des Vaux Road, West.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
FROM RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS AND BONES. DR. J. H. B. LITTLE'S "THERAPEUTIC THERAPY" is a complete and reliable guide to the treatment of all these and other ailments. It is a book of 100 pages, written in plain English, and is a must for every sufferer. Price 2s. 6d. per volume. Postage 6d. per volume. Order from THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST TO HAND

CRICKET BATS,

GOLF CLUBS, BALLS, CADDY BAGS,

TENNIS RACKETS (TWELVE MODELS.)

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

I. & R. MORLEY'S

WOOL SOCKS

NEW STOCK

JUST RECEIVED.

IN ALL WEIGHTS

SIZES 9" to 11½

J. T. SHAW

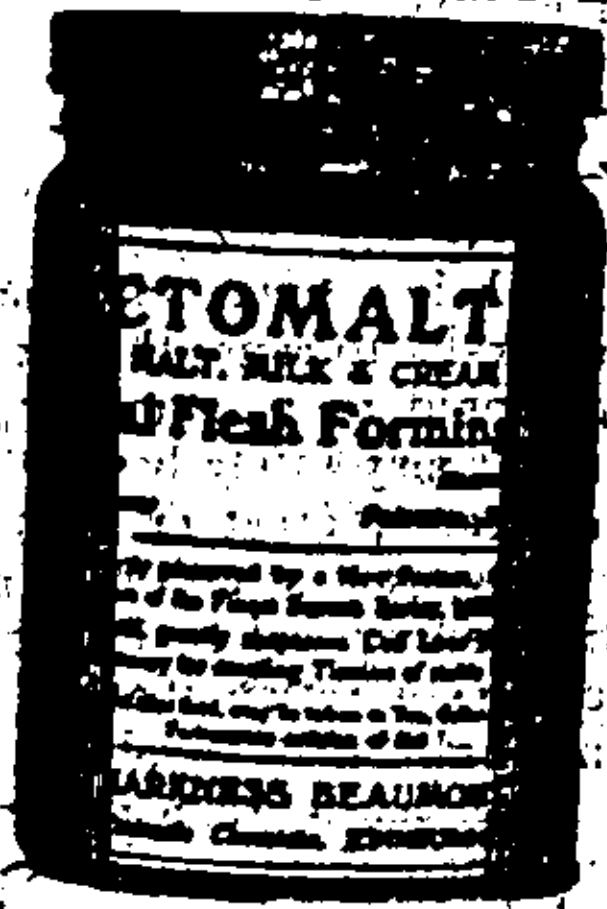
Tailor and Outfitter

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

LACTOMALTINE.

An Ideal Food-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST
DIGESTIBLE.
EXCEEDINGLY
PLEASANT
TO TAKE.



HIGHLY
NUTRITIOUS.
PRESCRIBED
BY THE
MEDICAL
FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of stable texture OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NOTICES.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS. FRANK SMITH & CO.

6, DES VAUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2290. HONGKONG.

THE

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being complete commercial guide to London and the suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship, and the Colonies and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail and indicating the approximate Ballings

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Details, including Agents, can be obtained from the London Directory Co., Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

Case No. 1.—122.

3 Bot. St. Raphael Claret
2 Bot. Light Dry Sherry
2 Bot. Port Full Bodied
2 Gin

1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac
1 Very Old Liqueur Scotch
1 Whisky "E" Quality
1 Dewar's Scotch Whisky

Case No. 2.—128.

1 Bot. St. Raphael Claret
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry
1 Bot. Port Superior Light Invalid

1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac
1 Very Old Liqueur Scotch
1 Whisky "E" Quality
1 Dewar's Scotch Whisky
1 Gin
1 Orange Curacao

Case No. 3.—132.

1 Bot. St. Raphael Claret
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry
1 Bot. Port Superior Light Invalid
1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch
1 Whisky "E" Quality

1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac
1 Very Old Liqueur Scotch
1 Whisky "E" Quality
1 Dewar's Scotch Whisky
1 Gin
1 Orange Curacao

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Tel. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1917.

SPIES AND THE WAR.

As is well known, the war had not been long in progress when it became known in England and other parts of the British Empire that spying was very rife on behalf of the enemy, and particularly on behalf of Germany—who has apparently always had much faith in the underhand work of her spies, and has in consequence long maintained a costly secret service of this detestable nature. The "spies" in England were soon run to earth, and little trouble was feared when once the internment of enemy aliens became general. As a matter of fact, England has been comparatively free from the baneful influence of spies, and though it was fairly generally believed that every German or Austrian waiter or clerk in London and in other large English cities was likely to aid their native country—for the customary amount of pomfrits, shillings and pence—it was equally well known that the official information that they were likely to glean was practically negligible and certainly much more likely to cause the recipients of it more confusion than that it should prove a matter of anxiety to the British authorities. Indeed it may safely be concluded that, despite all their efforts, German agents, great or insignificant, obtained little of value and nothing whatever of military importance regarding British war preparations either before or since the war began. And it is a matter for much satisfaction that in no espionage case of any importance was an Englishman involved. Casement was a rebel, not a spy; and, even more than either, he was a half-demented ultra patriot on behalf of his native country's supposed grievances. Ireland may have legitimate grievances—and what country has not?—but they certainly were not of the nature of the kind which the misguided Casement imagined. The only matter in which spying or something that may have been akin to it occurred by which England suffered was in the death of Lord Kitchener, his staff and the officers and men of H. M. S. Hampshire. And it is certain as such a matter can be at present that if the enemy were informed of the Hampshire's departure, it was from the Russian and not from the British side of the North Sea. During the whole course of the war, up till the present time, no British holding high office has ever been suspected for an instant of being involved in any kind of espionage or traitorous dealing with the enemy. Such conduct is totally alien to the British character, and it is inconceivable that any amount of gold or the furtherance of any pet scheme, political ideal, or intrigue of any kind, could cause any Briton occupying a high position in public affairs to sell his honour and his country's trust in him to the enemy.

Unfortunately events are proving, as indeed many events have already proved, that such a happy state of affairs is by no means the case elsewhere. It is well-known what took place in Russia both before and since the Revolution. Sumner, who had been Premier and found guilty of treason, General Sakobinski, who occupied the position of Minister for War, was executed on a similar charge. And it is reported, on what appear to be the means of sound veracity that even the Tzarina, who was born a German, was implicated in the detestable crime of assisting the enemy. In Italy, several trials of important public officials have recently taken place on similar charges of duplicity. Worse even than these, the horror and fear name of high spirited and noble France is being beset by certain charges which are now being brought against men who until recently occupied very high positions in French political circles. M. Ley, who in M. Ribot's administration was Minister for the Interior, stands indicted on a charge of betraying his country, while a charge of a like nature has, one of the most recent telegrams inform us, been brought against M. Caillaux, who, a few years ago, was Premier.

Spies, high and low, are seduced by various motives, and when they spy on behalf of their own country they are sometimes more to be admired than condemned. But the individual who, taking advantage of his position, turns against his own country and gives away valuable information, is not only a spy but a traitor of the basest kind, and, if found guilty, no punishment can be too severe for him. It is too early to comment upon the important cases that are at present engaging the attention of the French Government—and indeed it would be very injudicious to do so in any case—but the hope may be expressed that the fair fame and name of our great and gallant Ally will no longer be besmirched with such imputations as at times when France, to a man, is ready to fight and die if need be for the past glory and the future greatness of a noble country.

Well Punished.

We were extremely glad to see that Mr. Dyer Ball took a serious view of the case in which a Chinese was brought before him for the theft of a cat and in which it was shown that the animal was caught in an infernal trap, with the result that its leg was badly broken. We all know that the lower class of Chinese have not much regard for the feelings of dumb animals; indeed, some of them appear to take a special delight in inflicting torture on the poor creatures. This particular individual was not greatly concerned at the result of his actions since he quite impudently retorted to His Worship that "of course" the cat's leg was broken, as it had been caught in a trap. With the magistrate, we regret that there was no power to order the defendant a thorough flogging; all the same, we congratulate him on sending the man to gaol for three months—a sentence which was in every way deserved. Apart from instances of this kind, endless cruelty to animals goes on in Hongkong, and nobody seems concerned to become the friend of these dumb creatures. Everywhere else but in Hongkong, a sharp eye is kept on those who ill-treat animals; here the native population seems to be able to do anything in this respect which "old custom" sanctions. It is refreshing, however, occasionally to find a magistrate like Mr. Dyer Ball, who, when the offender is brought before him, sees that the punishment is made to fit the crime.

The Shipping Outlook.

The speech made in the House of Commons by Sir Eric Geddes regarding the shipping outlook is one that should give rise to a feeling of quiet satisfaction. It was a plain, outspoken statement, in which no attempt was made to over-paint the picture. Coming from one who is thoroughly conversant with the actual facts, it carries authority, and all through it there runs a note of confidence that, if the nation does all it ought to do, we need have no fear of what submarineism can accomplish. We were especially glad to note that Sir Eric was inclined to view the matter rather from the point of view of the enemy's ability to do us than to take up the attitude that all is and must necessarily be well. We have no patience with the type of Cabinet Minister who allows himself to be deluded by success and who shouts from the house-tops that we are winning all along the line. In a matter of this sort, the less said the better; actions, after all, speak louder than words. It will be time to go into ecstasies of delight when the menace is absolutely and finally overcome. Meantime, the nation can do all that is required of it towards attaining that happy end.

Where We Stand.

Sir Eric tells us quite plainly that the submarine menace is not yet mastered, but while that is so he says the downward trend of sinkings and the upward curve of shipbuilding continue to be satisfactory, as also does the prospective rise in the destruction of U-boats. More than that, we are assured that there is no reason to doubt that the situation in this last-named respect will continue gradually to improve. We have not yet reached that stage when we can say that we are making up in new construction what we are losing by the enemy's campaign, but we have the gratifying knowledge that the tendency is all in that direction. Great efforts are being made at home to increase our shipbuilding output, and we see that the time will come when men and women workers in this great industry. The people now know the situation as it actually is, and with Sir Eric Geddes, we do not doubt that the response will be adequate to the necessities of the case. We are proud to feel that Hongkong is doing its little bit in offsetting the submarine campaign by steadily adding to the number of new ships, and we feel sure that the capacities of the port in this respect, with the large amount of cheap labour available, will not be overlooked as time goes on.

DAY BY DAY.

WHO EVER KNEW TRUTH PUT TO THE WORSE IN A FREE AND OPEN ENCOUNTER?—MILTON.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fifth anniversary of Amundsen's arrival at the South Pole.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

New Path.
Tenders are being invited for the construction of a path from May Road Station to Tregunter Mansions.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 1 amounted to 61,696 tons and the sales during the period, to 66,525 tons.

Stowaway Sentenced.
This morning, the Chinese who was charged with being a stowaway, and who was found in a ventilator shaft, was sent to prison by Mr. J. E. Wood for three months.

The Examination Service.
It is notified that the Com-modore has appointed Lieutenant Frederick Medway, R.N., to be Officer in charge of the Examination Service, vice Lieutenant-Com-mander Arthur Ronald, R.N.R.

Alleged Brass Theft.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing 200 lbs. of brass, valued at \$100, from a ship in the Navel Dockyard. Defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner. His Worship adjourned the case for trial at 10.30.

Crying Wares.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with crying his wares (books) yesterday. Defendant admitted the offence. A European present in Court asked if he might be allowed to speak on the case. His Worship: Defendant has admitted making a noise; no more.

Bandman Musical Comedy Co.
We see from B. M. papers to read that the Bandman Musical Comedy Company is having a most successful season there. Among the members are several of the artists who appeared here some time back with Mr. Wolsley Charles, including, besides himself, Miss Dora Deloro, Miss Elsie Videau, Mr. B. Ward Ansell, Mr. Reeves Hansford and Mr. Clayton Robbins.

Jumped into Harbour.
A European Police Sergeant told Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court morning, that a defendant picked up a piece of lead from outside a shop at Shaukiwan. It appeared that the owner of the lead gave chase and defendant jumped into the harbour. Evidently he found the water a bit cold, for he soon came out again, and was arrested. His Worship sent him to prison for six weeks.

Ship Surgeons.
It is notified that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has under the provisions of Section 24 of the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1915, appointed until further notice the ships surgeons for the time being, being duly qualified persons, of all ships in respect of which special licences have been granted under Section 14 of the said Ordinance, to be medical officers for the purposes of Sections 25 to 29 of the said Ordinance.

Next Year's Holidays.
It is notified that the following Public and General Holidays will be observed as Government Holidays, in 1918:—

Public Holiday.
Empire Day, Friday, 24th May.
General Holiday.
Tuesday, 1st January.

Monday, 11th February.
Good Friday, 29th March.
Saturday, 30th March.

Easter Monday, 1st April.
Whit Monday, 20th May.
King's Birthday, Monday, 3rd June.

Monday, 5th August.
Monday, 14th October.
Monday, 11th November.

Christmas Day, Wednesday, 25th December.
Thursday, 26th December.

WOMEN AND WAR.

What they are Winning.

Women are not going to suffer for doing their duty, and waiting at once the posts they have held in trust for our men when they return from the war. It is a pity there is an impression abroad that they will," says Jessie E. Dunbar, in the Daily Mirror.

Before the war we women hesitated to undertake responsibilities, and most of us looked upon work as a temporary measure, something that would afford money until we accomplished our destiny and married. We therefore, in many cases, took comparatively well-paid work, even if it led nowhere, and were unwilling to trouble ourselves with anything but the task in hand. We did not like a man, view a business as a whole and endeavour to share the conduct and profits of it. The war has changed this. We have been forced by necessity into positions held by men, and in "carrying on" have learned something of the mental attitude of the men.

We have also discovered new careers. The "land" girl was unknown, and farm work would not have been considered suitable for a woman. The small army of forewomen who direct labour are learning that though hitherto they have explored unknown fields of labour for women there are vast regions still awaiting the pioneer.

The girl who helped to make the 1917 harvest a success may, loving her work, wish to continue in it, and when she has discovered her own capabilities and the possibilities of farming it is probable she may not be content to be a "hand," but will get her own bit of land and become a farmer.

The ideal of every country should be to be self-supporting. It would be a fine thing if Britain grew all the food she needed; submarines could not worry us then. Women are beginning to realise this, and with the men will work to this end.

Britain after the war, I fancy, will be more of an agricultural country. There will be fewer luxuries and fewer townships. Our overseas kin are teaching us by demonstration what fine human beings a wider, more natural, life develops.

Our men always have been pioneers. They have a gift for colonisation. We women have accompanied them, made their homes, and not failed in courage. Singularly few women, however, have gone out to "undiscovered countries" alone. Emigrants have gone to the Overseas dominions, but the woman with a little money, unlike the British man, has stayed at home until she married.

The war has altered this. Women, by doing more important work, have grown stronger; they know what they can do.

If one can farm in Britain why not in Australia or Canada? The men from overseas are happier and better off than the average middle-class man or woman in the big cities here.

We women have been consoled with our lack of vision and inability to stand alone in regard to affairs. It was true we did not see very much outside our family and our home—these were primarily and principally our affairs. It is only during these last fifty years that women have come out into the world as workers, and time was needed for us to adjust ourselves to different conditions. We went at our new tasks pretty well and proved adaptable, but our progress was hindered by the war. Instead of being confined to the less important work we were forced into positions that were held by men of ability.

To-day the able woman, though not rare, is not as numerous as the able man. It will take us a little longer to catch up to him. We are learning the big lesson that to succeed in any task we must see the thing whole, not merely our bit of it. That has been the big difference between the man's and woman's view in the past. The men who succeeded are those who can take a broad view of affairs.

We all shall not be able to occupy important positions, but

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending December 15, 1892.)

The Dollar.
December 22.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8.

Marine Officers' Association.
December 15.—Last night the fifth half-yearly general meeting of the British Marine Officers' Association was held in the Society's new and commodious Rooms on Praya Central. There was a large attendance of members and the President, Captain A. Tillett, occupied the chair. It was announced that the Hon. Treasurer, Captain H. B. Thurst, had, owing the extreme pressure on his time and the increase of work caused by the rapid influx of members, tendered his resignation. A cordial vote of thanks for his past services was tendered him and Captain H. A. Harris (steamship Namoo) was unanimously elected Hon. Treasurer in his stead. The election of Mr. Chesney Dacan as Permanent Secretary was confirmed.

The Volunteer Force.
December 19.—At a small and somewhat frigid meeting in the City Hall this evening the following resolutions were passed:— "That it is desirable to re-establish and maintain a Volunteer force to Hongkong on the understanding that it is the wish of the Government that the force should be brought into as near touch as possible with the military forces." "That it is desirable to appoint a committee to secure recruits before 31st January next." H. E. the Governor (who occupied the chair) asked the following gentlemen to join the committee:—Mr. J. J. Francis, Q. C., the Hon. J. H. Steward Lockhart, Lt. Col. Jerrard, D. A. C. G. Mr. C. J. Holliday, Capt. McOllum, and Mr. J. Armstrong. Mr. Holliday asked to be excused, the others accepted. The meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks.

Boxing.
December 20.—There was a very poor attendance last night (compared with the first performance) at the City Hall, when the combined forces of the Victoria Recreation Club, Army, Navy, Volunteer, Military and Victoria English schoolboys went through a very well arranged and well executed programme. The athletic displays and the various contests which went so well on the first occasion were repeated, with undiminished success. A very pretty spar between the two lightweight amateurs of the V.R.C., Mr. H. J. Gedge and Mr. C. T. Robinson, was about the best seen in this Colony for a very long time. Mr. Robinson was hardly quite in form, owing to his recent illness, but made a much better stand than might have been expected.

Private Secretary.
December 22.—It is stated that Mr. Cyril Platt (late of Messrs Gilman & Co.) has been appointed Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor. No official announcement has yet been published.

December 22 Bobbs.—The Snail was four hours late yesterday.

Bobbs.—The editor must have been writing a paragraph.

British Cotton Stock.
The British Cotton Regulatory Office announces that the total amount of cotton stock in Great Britain, including the goods now on the way to that country, was 825,400 bales, which will allow the cotton spinning mills of the United Kingdom to run for 12 weeks. Of this stock 573,000 bales are from the United States. The shortage is causing anxiety.

When the men come home there will be many of us using our initiative, and, let us hope, making money, not out of their jobs, but on our own, so to say. In the British Empire there is ample room for all.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It must not be taken that the fact that someone has laid \$25 against \$10,000 that Lord Kitchener is still alive is an additional pointer in favour of the odds, says the Westminster Gazette. Even in war time Lloyd's is always booking the oddest risks, and the odds suggest that the confidence is all on the broker's side in this case. Really it is simply the revival in modern form of one of the commonest of eighteenth-century amusements, when risks even more absurd were constantly taken and may be found duly recorded in the books at Brooks's and elsewhere. Transplant a Fox or a March into this age, and this is precisely the kind of wager in which he would have delighted.

The American Museum of Natural History contains the largest piece of jade (nephrite) ever found "in situ" and the largest ever polished, measuring seven feet long by two and a half wide, and weighing 4,718 pounds. Dr. George F. Kuntz has just told how he found this piece of jade in a quarry at Jordanmuhl, Silesia. Its discovery was especially interesting from an ethnological point of view, because certain authorities had maintained that all the jade objects found in Europe were of Asiatic origin. The finding of this great piece of nephrite, sufficient in itself to furnish material for all jade objects and ornaments hitherto found in Europe, proved that it has not necessary to assume that prehistoric jade objects were brought from the Orient in connection with race migrations.

If a bomb is dropped from an aeroplane perhaps 10,000 feet up and travelling at a speed of 100 miles an hour it reaches the ground a considerable distance ahead of the point at which it was released, the difficulty of judging how to hit a particular building must be enormous. La Nature describes a machine, invented to assist the raiders and found on a captured Gotha. The main feature is a telescope hung on gimbals and pointing through the floor of the bomber's compartment. In connection with this is a form of spirit level which brings a bubble into the centre of a glass disc when the telescope is vertical, so that the bomber knows when it is in the position that can be trusted. Below the telescope is a prism, so that the image seen is not an object directly underneath but at any desired distance ahead, according to the angle at which it is set. For instance, if the aeroplane is 10,000 feet up, and the speed is such that the bomb must be released half a mile from the object, the prism has to be set at an angle of 15 degrees. Even then the calculation is liable to error, because the density of different layers of air may vary, and, of course, any deflection of the aeroplane from the straight line to the object throws the calculation out. Hence, bombs can only be aimed with anything like accuracy in still weather.

Sir George Scott gives an account of the behaviour of the German Contingent in China, where they had express orders to be out after dark without a lantern, and, if they went in parties, family or otherwise, each person was to carry his own lantern. It was not to be of any haphazard ordinary pattern but of one approved by the "Kommandant," and generally supposed to have been specially designed by the All Highest himself. These lanterns were only to be had at places specially appointed by the Bohemian staff—quarterguards and such-like special establishments. The price demanded seemed to the Chineseman extravagant; but in addition a fee was charged for admission, and another for leave to go out again. This seemed sufficient for the staff, especially as lanterns from other adjacent quarters of the city, Japanese, Italian or British, were said "unregelmässig"—in contravention of the sealed pattern, and therefore liable to confiscation; but it did not satisfy the other ranks.

THE DISAPPEARING JUNK.

Chinese. Forsaking them for Steamers.

The Chinese junk, that clumsy, picturesque craft which has figured so largely in the sea lives of the Chinese, is gradually disappearing from the ocean trade routes. Where there were hundreds of the big, awkward ships in coast-wise traffic, to-day there are but dozens.

The two reasons given for the decline in junk trade are the invasion of steam craft and the losses incurred through brigandage. Statistics from practically every port in China furnish ample evidence that the day of the junk is passed.

The junk as applied to the largest of Chinese sailing craft is a corruption of the Portuguese juncos, which in turn was taken from the Malay jong. The first Chinese boats, perhaps not so large as the present day junk, were the invention of Ho Shik-ku, a pious woman, who became one of the eight Taoist geni, according to the Chinese version. This first boat appeared in the third century before the Christian era. In medieval times the Chinese proved adventurous voyagers, travelling to the Straits Settlements, India and Japan. At one time junks formed the Chinese navy.

The few junks that are still seen on the trade routes, notwithstanding their uncouth shape, huge square sails, high sterns, rakish masts and general clumsy appearance, are picturesque. With their bizarre hulls, brilliantly painted to frighten away sea devils, fish eyes bulging from the bow; the gingerbread work and carvings; the brown and black sails, often speckled with numerous patches; gay coloured pennants flying from the mast top and the half clad, almost grotesquely garbed crew—they present a picture in the world.

As early as 1911 the gradual extinction of the junk trade was foreshadowed. Although a cheap means of transportation, the modern steam and gasoline boats proved, from a commercial standpoint, superior, and with each year the old junk has been supplanted by steam craft. The Maritime Customs' Return of Trade and Trade Reports for 1916 show that the decline in the arrival of sea-going junks at Tientsin was 30 per cent. and clearances 29 per cent. as compared with 1915. Similar declines occurred at Chefoo, and other northern ports. While the number of junks show an increase in arrivals and departures in Shanghai the tonnage has declined.

In South China even greater destruction has been wrought in the junk trade, and this was due chiefly to brigandage, particularly in the Pearl River delta. Practically all the Commissioners of Customs in the South China ports, in their last annually published reports, refer to the manner in which the Chinese junk is giving way to the steam vessels. The ability of the steam vessel to escape the pirates, by virtue of its speed, and also because of the foreign protection afforded it, has led to its being engaged by shippers in preference to the junk. Mr. George E. Anderson, Consul at Hongkong, in his report to the United States Government, states that the Commissioner at Canton in his 1916 report shows the value of junk trade passing through his office in that year was only Tls. 36,000,000, instead of the Tls. 39,000,000 of the preceding year. The decrease, he stated, was due entirely to the two causes mentioned previously. The Commissioner at Lappa describes conditions at length and indicates that most of the lost trade of the port of 1915 was due to brigandage. At Kongmoon only 1,811 junks cleared that port as compared with 4,510 in 1915. The consul further remarked that the junk trade was being killed, and although at a higher freight rate, the trade was going to steam vessels.

A result of the trade going to foreign style vessels means that it will never return again to the

HON. E. S. MONTAGU.

His Movements in India.

The Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State, and party consisting of Lord Donoughmore, Chairman of the Committee, House of Lords, Mr. O. H. Roberts, M.P., Sir William Duke, Member of the Council of India, Mr. M. C. Seton, Secretary, Judicial and Public Departments, India Office, Mr. Kitch, Private Secretary, and Mr. Parsons, Assistant Private Secretary, proceeded to Delhi on November 9.

A correspondent of the Associated Press of India who arrived in Bombay, as an ordinary passenger, by the same vessel as the Secretary of State, says that Mr. Montagu and the other members of his party all travelled unpretentiously like other P. and O. passengers with whom they mixed freely on the voyage which was an uneventful one. None of the party allowed themselves to be interviewed on the subject of their mission, on which Mr. Montagu is understood, to have still an entirely open mind, his object in visiting India being, as already announced in Parliament, to discuss with the Viceroy and other authorities, official and non-official, in this country the best method of carrying out the policy announced on September 20th.

He has brought no cut and dried scheme with him and is desirous of hearing all sides before committing himself to any one set of proposals.

It will be remembered as the Viceroy has already stated, that he sent an invitation to Mr. Chamberlain, when still in office, and suggested that he should proceed to India this cold weather, and when Mr. Montagu succeeded to office, Lord Chelmsford transferred the invitation to him.

Mr. Montagu is thus merely carrying out what had been proposed to his predecessor. The association with the mission of two such experienced and respected members of Parliament as Lord Donoughmore and Mr. Roberts, also of so broad-minded an Anglo-Indian administrator as Sir William Duke, and of so trusted a member of the Home Civil Service as Mr. Seton, should be a guarantee that the enquiry will be impartially conducted and that no decision will be come to until all sides have been fully heard.

No pronouncement of any kind can be expected for some time and probably not until after the return of the Secretary of State to England. No particulars of the places in India to be visited by the Secretary of State were procurable on board, nothing more being known there about the programme, than has already been announced by the Government of India, but interviews granted by the Secretary of State to the members of representative bodies and other persons of importance will usually be of an informal character and will not therefore be reported.

Throughout his visit Mr. Montagu will act in the closest co-operation with the Viceroy and Government of India.

Sir John Anderson.
His Excellency Sir John Anderson's opinion remains unchanged says a Ceylon message of November 23.

junk. A few Chinese merchants still prefer to ship their goods in native style boats, because of the cheapness; but after repeated robberies, they find it much more economical to use the steam vessel. The passing of the junk is only what might be expected from progress and is similar to the passing of the old sailing schooner. Comparatively few of the old four-masted are seen on the seas to-day. The greater cargo-carrying, speedier steam craft have superseded the graceful old sailer, and the few remaining in the trade are principally lumber carriers.

So this picturesque assemblage of coloured wood and square sails, which looks as though the builders had begun their task in the antediluvian age, is doomed to extinction, like many other things Chinese.

GENUINE CLUB COURTESY.

A correspondent (says the New York Outlook) sends us the following interesting account of how a group of clubmen are doing their bit to help win the war in rather a unique fashion:

"The aristocratic club of a flourishing city in central New York had long been famous for the number of young bloods who assembled every afternoon just before dinner for their cocktails and every evening for their highballs. The club was the drinking place for the well-to-do men of the city, and no attempt was made to disguise it. Recently the Federal Government established a military depot in this city for a specialised arm of the service. The city club, with laudable patriotism, immediately threw open its doors to all the commissioned officers of the service.

The lounge-room, the dining room, the library, the pool-room, are filled every day with men in khaki. But Uncle Sam has issued an order that no liquor shall be served to a man in uniform, and the club obeyed the rule to the letter. Not an officer, even in his private room, could obtain a drink. Much sympathy was felt by the civilian club members because of the enforced abstinence of their soldier guests; the sympathy soon took a tinge of shame, and finally blossomed into a rare chivalry. The members of the club said among themselves 'It is bad form for us to be taking our drinks in the presence of these men who are deprived of theirs. Let us cut it out.' So the members of the club voluntarily pledged themselves not to drink in the presence of the officers. It may be called total abstinence by courtesy. For many weeks now practically no liquor of any kind has been served to any one in the club, although the wine cellars and the bar are well stocked. The two bartenders, with their legitimate occupations gone, have been turned to food waiters, and do not seem to resent the change. The club is just as popular as ever, and its members have a glow of virtue in the feeling that they are doing voluntarily what Uncle Sam compels their brethren-in-arms to do under penalty."

Air Raid Trophies.

Many lives have been risked during the London air raids by persons running from shelter to pick up pieces of shrapnel. In one case in North London a boy and a sailor had a rough scuffle for a formidable piece of metal. The former secured it, and while the two pursued their search some more shrapnel fell, wounding both of them on the back of the hands. The sailor ultimately purchased the disputed fragment for 2s.

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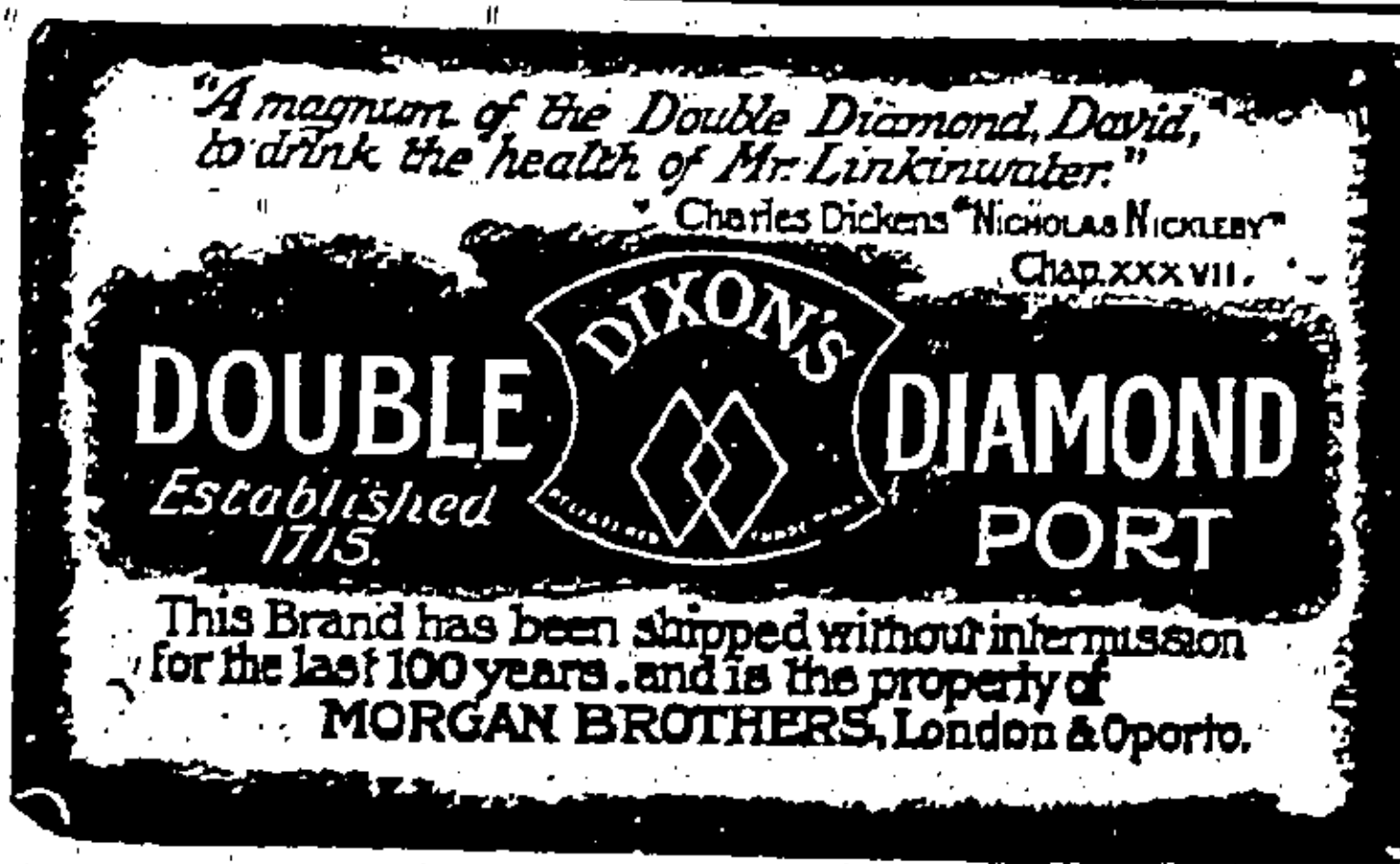
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Death of An Australian Cricketer.

Major B. J. Wardill, for many years secretary of the Melbourne Cricket Club, whose death at the age of seventy-five years is announced by Reuter, was prominently identified with various Australian tours in this country, says a Home paper. He came here as manager of the team of 1888 led by H. J. H. Scott; and

filled a similar position in connection with the tour of 1899 and 1902, when Darling acted as captain. An Englishman by birth, Major Wardill went out to Australia when nineteen years old. He was a fine judge of cricket and cricketers, though he possessed no special ability as a player, and he was eminently successful in the somewhat difficult part of manager of a cricket team.

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| 2 " | Claret, St. Julien | Quarts |
| 1 " | Sherry, St. Brown | " |
| 1 " | Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.O.L." | " |
| 1 " | Burgundy, Burgoyne's | Quart |
| 1 phial | Pomeranian Bitters | " |

\$ 31.00

No. 2 HAMPER.

- | | | |
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| 1 bottle | Champaigne, "Victor Cluquet," | Quart |
| 1 " | D.O.M. | Pint |
| 1 " | Burgundy, Burgoyne's | " |
| 1 " | Brandy, Martell's XXX | " |
| 2 " | Whisky, King George IV or Perfection | " |
| 2 " | Port, Tawny Dry | " |
| 2 " | Claret, St. Julien | Quart |
| 1 " | Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.O.L." | " |
| 1 " | Sherry "Vino de Pasto" | " |
| 1 phial | Pomeranian Bitters | " |

\$27.00

No. 3 HAMPER.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 bottle | Burgundy, Burgoyne's | Quart |
| 1 " | Peppermint, Get Freres | Pint |
| 1 " | D.O.M. | " |
| 2 " | Rich Old Port | " |
| 2 " | Whisky, King George IV or Perfection | " |
| 1 " | Brandy 20 year Old | Quart |
| 1 " | Sherry, Amontillado W.S. | " |
| 2 " | Claret Medoc | " |
| 1 " | Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.O.L." | " |
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LOCAL MAGAZINES.

The "Police Reserve Gazette's" Anniversary Number.

With the December number of this entertaining little publication, the official organ of the Hongkong Police Reserve begins the second year of its existence. On the last occasion that we referred to the *Gazette* we offered congratulations on the good work done by all connected with the publication during the first year of its existence and wished it well for the future. The present issue, which takes the form of a Special Anniversary Number, is certainly most promising, as Volume Two makes its bow in a new dress, considerably enlarged and with a very pleasing cover, printed on which is a clever drawing by Lieut. F. Millington, who finely portrays Father Time, dressed in Police Reserve uniform, ushering in the *Gazette's* new volume carried by a diminutive Reservist. It is a most appropriate and clever cartoon. The contents of the *Gazette* are, as usual, extremely good, and should prove acceptable to the general public as to members of the Corps. In his Notes, the Editor, after referring to the success of the magazine, expresses the hope that as it is now intended to devote a proportion of the profits derived from the publication to war charities, the circulation will continue to increase. On its merits the *Gazette* certainly deserves to meet with continued success. As for the contents of the current number they are as varied and interesting as in previous numbers. "E.W.H." introduces the new volume with an appropriate versification entitled "After Twelve Months." This month "Aunt Dorothy's" contribution is illustrated. It deals with her visit to the "Princely House" and is as entertaining as ever. Samuel Creed Peppys' Diary on "Heather Day" is also splendidly done. The other features are equally up to standard, and the result of last month's competition and particulars of two Special Anniversary Number Competitions are announced. This Anniversary Number should appeal to a large number of readers.

The "Yellow Dragon." The December number of the Queen's College magazine is to hand. As usual, it is bright and breezy, containing much that is of interest to others than those for whom it is primarily intended. We take the liberty of reproducing the following, which appears under the heading of "Fame! Not so Famous!! Infamous!!"—"More stories about former editors of the *Yellow Dragon* continue to arrive. Very likely when we have been deposed, articles exhibiting us in an unfavourable light will be published, so while we have the chance we will obtain our pound of flesh. The following story is told about a former editor, a brilliant English scholar, an aspirant after literary honours, and now well known in India. He was a very English Englishman (nothing Scotch, Irish, or Welsh about him) with the laurels of a great Public School and a still greater University still green on his brow. One day while he was busy teaching Shakespeare to Class I, a native of Mesopotamia, dressed in clergyman's garb, who was being shown round the building, entered the classroom. After an introduction had been effected our brilliant predecessor's breath was all but taken away by the native who patronisingly tapping him on the shoulder exclaimed—"You speak English remarkably well. I suppose you have been to Europe."

Shooting Trip.

Mr. N. J. Stabb, chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, of Hongkong, returned to Shanghai at the close of last week from a brief holiday, devoted to a shooting trip near Wuhu. They report that the country is being terribly shot over by native pothunters. Cannot that prohibition of the export of game be speeded up?

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce under date of December 14, states:

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—Although prices on this side are better we are still hopelessly below home parities and simultaneous business is impracticable at present. Some small sales have been effected from stock at advancing rates. Cotton has declined to 22.523 but Manchester prices show considerable advance.

Cotton Yarn.—The fortnight has shown a quiet market with little business put through. 10s and 12s, being in somewhat short supply, are steady, but 20s have declined by 8/10. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$140/178. No. 12s at \$161/178. No. 16s at \$185/192. No. 20s at \$185/218. Arrivals 3,700 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 7,000 bales. Bargains 17,000 bales.

Raw Cotton.—Values of China staple have appreciated to \$50/60 per picul and a small business has been transacted while Indian Cotton is nominally quoted at \$50/54.

Canton silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co., in their report dated December 1, state:—Stock:—5,000 bales. Market.—Silk.—Our market has remained in much the same state as when our last circular was issued. Exchange has continued steady. There has been steady buying to a limited extent for France and a very limited demand for America. Owing to dealers anxiety to sell a further decline in prices has been recorded, especially for coarse sizes, to the extent of \$20 to \$40 per picul. Waste.—In spite of the lower prices of silk, is very strong, country dealers having apparently taken advantage of the large contract reported and shown signs of making the dealers on this market pay heavily. Buyers are reported to be able to pay about \$135 to 138 per picul.

Metals.—No new business to report except a small sale of steel rods at \$13.50 per picul Jan./Feb. shipment. Tinplates locally are much firmer. Stocks are becoming exhausted, and are unlikely to be replaced for sometime.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 250,000 sacks. Market daily. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4.65 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, 2.95 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, 2.90 per sack; Japanese Straight, 3.00 per sack; Shanghai Flour, 3.05 per sack; Australian Flour, 3.34 per sack.

Sugar.—Market steady.

THE JEWISH REGIMENT.

Must Earn the Right to A Special Badge.

Lord Derby states that a Jewish deputation urged that the original scheme regarding the Jewish Regiment—Jewish in name and with the badge of the Shield of David—should be adhered to.

He replied that as far as military exigencies permitted the regiment while in training would be allowed Saturday as the day of rest and that kosher food would be provided, where possible, but that on active service such concessions could not possibly be promised. The present intention was to send the battalions to Palestine, but at any moment a military situation might arise which would necessitate their being employed elsewhere.

He could not accede to the request for a distinctive name and badge. The badges and distinctive names of British regiments had been won by glorious deeds in the past and it would not be just or right to give a badge and title, which would be associated with Jewish generally to new battalions not yet even formed, and so confer on them the same privilege as had been won by other regiments during the many wars of the Empire. Let them earn for themselves the right to have such special distinction and he would be quite prepared then to reconsider the question.

A PHRASE EXPLAINED.

"We have won"—Have We?

When a soldier statesman of such habitual caution as General Smuts declares that we have won the war it can be premised at the outset that there is good and sufficient reason for so bold a statement, says "One who knows" in the *Weekly Dispatch*. But in seeking evidence in support of our victory, seeing that Germany still holds Northern France, Belgium, Serbia, the most fertile parts of Rumania and Poland, it is necessary not to be hypnotised by the adroit arguments of Bethmann-Hollweg that the map of Europe is the only faithful recorder of the position.

Indeed, if it came to a question of maps we can prove that very much more conquered territory is held by the Allies; yet it would be as futile to draw any victorious conclusion from that assumption as it would be to deduce triumph for Germany from her territorial gains in Europe. And there is this difference, that whereas Germany is in no condition to challenge the Allied possession of her Colonies the Allies are challenging, and will continue to challenge with ever greater promise of success, her retention of Northern France, Belgium, Serbia, etc.

To understand the meaning of General Smuts's words we have to take many factors into consideration. To begin with, Germany by her keen desire to obtain a peace that will save the face of her ruling caste, confesses that she cannot defeat the immense coalition arrayed against her. In that sense then she has lost the war. On the other hand, the Allies, who have given unstinted aid of their blood and treasure in order to crush Prussian militarism, may justifiably detect in the enemy admission of inability to achieve the war aims of the world-dominion party the first sure sign that the Prussian militarist hold on the German nation is beginning to be shaken.

When Germany risked the enmity of America to inaugurate her sink-at-night U-boat campaign, that was a confession of despair at the prospect of gaining a military victory. It indicated that the most the enemy hoped for was that England would be starved out before the German line collapsed, not because of any showy or theatrical strategic break through, but from sheer inanition and exhaustion. "The U-boat stroke has not succeeded. At the most it may bring us to reduced rations, but it cannot effect any decision, if wisdom on the part of the Government accompanies timely discipline."

The price that Germany is paying for her submarine bid for victory is the organised military, political, and economic effort of America, which is expressing itself in three forms:—

1. The raising of a huge army to fight in Europe.
2. The completion of the world financial and economic blockade of Germany.
3. The full development of world hostility to German aims and German methods.

Henceforth Germany fights a hopeless battle with four-fifths of the world arrayed against her. She fights it, knowing that the longer she struggles the more hopelessly she compromises her future. "Germany, temporarily, may have won considerable tracts of land in Europe, but the Allied cause has won four-fifths of the world, and, on balance, who would envy the enemy or say that General Smuts exaggerated at all when he affirmed that we had won the war."

To have isolated Germany so completely is almost alone sufficient to have won the war.

The Central Powers, even adding their territorial gains, are not self-sufficing. They must, if they are to enjoy any economic future, come to the Allies for certain indispensable commodities, such as wheat, gold, nickel, cotton, copper, lubricating oil, fats, etc. In other words, they must trade with the four-fifths of the world that, until they are repentant, will steadfastly refuse to have anything to do with them, but will persist in their siege until the fruits of the Allied supremacy in the military

sense are reaped, as, in the economic and moral sense they have already been reaped.

Though Germany is beaten she holds on, and may continue to hold on, for some time yet. Her resources, however, are fast dwindling. By dint of scraping her man-power to the bone and by extortionate drafts on the manpower of Turkey she believes she will be able to weather the winter and the spring; thereafter, Micawber-like, she trusts that something will turn up to give her a way out—pacifist propaganda in the Allied countries, food privations, war-weariness, any of the concomitants, in fact, of the last stage of a prolonged war.

She knows, however, if the Allies set themselves doggedly to see the thing through, despite the additional and inevitable further sacrifices that they will be called upon to make, that there can only be one end. And in the light of that knowledge General Smuts's declaration that we have won the war is vindicated.

Take the situation in Germany and survey the facts truthfully and dispassionately. The people are sick of the war, and all but a clamant section of the populace, the Prussians, who fear the curbing of their power, would go down on their knees for peace to-morrow. But peace can only be obtained on certain terms, and those terms are destructive of Kaiserism. "The Kaiser then fights not only the Allies but his own people to save himself, and he fights in the last ditch with Hindenburg, Ludendorff, von Tirpitz, and the rest of the Prussian Old Gang."

The stock of raw materials not found in Germany are fast running out, if not already exhausted. There is a wool famine, a cotton famine, a butter and lard famine. The shortage of labour and the absence of fertilising materials are reflected in a decreasing productivity of the land, a condition accentuated by the recent unfavourable weather. Transport is difficult because of lack of horses, lack of petrol and lubricating oil, lack of new machinery to replace worn-out engines. The output of mines is more and more earmarked for the munition factories, and "in the winter the German people must starve and shiver alike."

A sense of the moral isolation of Germany is dawning in the minds of the more liberal, elements, and this revelation is hastened by the attitude of Austria-Hungary, whose even worse plight makes an early peace imperative. Germany is wearying of herself and of her allies.

In addition, Germany finds herself faced by the Anglo-French Army whose pressure threatens the whole German position in Northern Flanders, with ample reserves in the shape of the armed man-power of America. "Whatever the results of the Allies' autumn offensive, the enemy cannot escape from a grip which, even if at times it relaxes, is slowly but surely squeezing him dry."

To give Germany her due, she has never been slow to grasp realities. Her peace campaign proves her anxiety to forestall military collapse. If that campaign fails, as it must, a new and final season of frightfulness will be entered upon, in which the U-boat and the aeroplane will jointly play a greatly enlarged part. There may even be a desperate attempt at landing in this country. It would be a mistake to suppose that the enemy will discontinue. An invasion by raid must always be regarded as extremely probable. "The moral of the civilian population of this country will be tested as it has never been tested before."

Before the end comes there is likely to be the most terrible fighting. The frontal attack brings slow progress against the ever-modifying character of the enemy's defensive tactics, but given definite superiority in the air and elasticity of attacking methods, governed by the policy of limited objectives and a decision cannot be denied us. "The decision nevertheless, we repeat, may not come through a strategic break up, but from the automatic operation of relentless pressure."

The only thing that could rob the Allies of a victory in sympathy with popular aims would be faint-heartedness at the eleventh hour.

THE SHORTAGE IN SUGAR.

Explanations For The U.S. Scarcity.

With what many people considered very inadequate warning or explanation, New York city was this week plunged into a very acute "sugar famine," says the *New York Evening Post* of October 27. Some of the restaurants where Wall-Street's clerical force takes luncheon removed sugar from their tables, and doled it out sparingly at the coffee-urns; others displayed signs urging economy. Housewives had difficulty in filling their current needs, and a conference of sugar refiners and grocers adopted an elaborate plan to control prices and distribution.

What was the cause for this pinch in sugar supplies? "War-time conditions" was the vague answer returned on many sides, which seemed to get nowhere. In the seven months ending July, 1917 (no later data are available from the Department of Commerce) our exports of refined sugar were 615,000,000 pounds, actually 480,000,000 pounds less than in the corresponding months of 1916, though twice as large as in the seven months' period of 1915. The great exports of 1916, however, were made possible in large part by the increase of about 800,000,000 pounds in the Cuban crop, which began to come in the market at the beginning of the year.

Our imports of "raws," on the other hand, in the first seven months of this year declined about 270,000,000 pounds. The best statistics available in the sugar trade indicate that Cuba's shipments to the Eastern ports of the United States, from the crop which began to move last January, had up to September 30, fallen short by 288,000,000 pounds of the amount similarly exported last year; while within the same period Cuban exports to Europe increased 400,000,000 pounds. The trade estimated this week that there were but 25,000 tons of Cuba's "old crop" left in store on the island.

Here were various indications of an actual shortage. No one of them, by itself, would account for the present situation, but taken together, they threw no little light on the scarcity of supplies. Moreover, in this "between-seasons" period, the situation was aggravated by the fact that little relief can be expected from Cuba until the first of the year; while the best sugar of the West (no part of which usually is shipped further east than Pittsburgh) is only now in process of manufacture.

Behind the so-called "statistical position," however, were factors which had to do with the Food Administration's policy in the matter of price, and the determination of Cuban producers of raw sugar to hold out for higher prices (a thing they have been enabled to do by the unusual prosperity of the preceding two years). Mr. Hoover's Board has recently requested American sugar refiners to abstain entirely from buying raw sugar, and the understanding in the trade was that the Food Administration would see to the purchasing for our own needs and those of France and England.

Earlier, the refiners had been forbidden to buy raw sugar at a higher price than 6.90 cents a pound, "duty paid," a figure which Cuban producers apparently did not find attractive. Should there develop a contest between our centralised purchasing Board and the Cuban sugar planters, the test of strength may have an important bearing on prices during the coming months.

and unwillingness to demand, sometimes, sacrifices from the civilian population. "We have won," as General Smuts tells us. But we must patiently and valiantly await the settlement, approaching it with an invigorated and intelligent effort worthy to bring to harvest all the many months' sowing of lives and wealth.

NEW YEAR'S DAY FAIR.

Big Attraction at Kowloon.

The arrangements in connection with holding the Fair on the Kowloon Cricket Ground on January 1, 1918, are going ahead with great rapidity, and, provided the weather is fine, it should prove a big day for Kowloon. It is to be hoped that there will be a good number of Hongkong residents present, including many prominent Chinese, whose support has been specially solicited in order to make the day a complete success.

The exhilarating fun to be obtained from a Fair with plenty of good novelties is well known to Hongkong, and Kowloon will not be behind in this respect. There will be the famous "Joy Wheel," "Shooting the Shute," "Aerial Flight," "Swing Boats," "Cocoon Shy," "The Magic Ball," "Bills Range," "Love in a Tub," "Aunt Sally," "Caravan Wheel of Fortune," "Clock Golf," "Kicking the Football" and last but not least, the famous Sam Isaac (who has been specially sent out from Home for the occasion!) with his Fish and Chip Saloon, which we are informed will be the last word in piscatorial cuisine. To gain admission to the ground the public must be in possession of the official badge, composed of ribbon of the Allies' Colours—these can be obtained during the day, or at the entrance to the ground.

During the afternoon and evening, the specially designed 9-hole golf course will be open, and it is expected that many of Colony's champion golfers will be seen participating in that royal and ancient game.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

Y.M.C.A. Division.

On duty at the H.K.D.C. Camp.

Sallying Division.

Monday, 17th. December, 4.20 p.m. Recruit Drill.

Wednesday, 19th. December, 2.30 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

Thursday, 20th. December, 4.20 p.m. Recruit Drill.

Saturday, 22nd. December, 2.30 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

Queen's College Division.

"A" Section.

Thursday, 20th. December, 1.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, 21st. December, 4.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

"B" Section.

Monday, 17th. December, 4.20 p.m. First Aid Class.

Tuesday, 18th. December, 1.20 p.m. Squad Drill.

Thursday, 20th. December, 4.30 p.m. First Aid Class.

Friday, 21st. December, 4.30 p.m. Squad Drill.

THE MISSES WOODS.

It is a pleasure to announce that the management of the Victoria Theatre have secured the services of those talented artistes the Misses Aileen and Doris Woods, with Mrs. Harry Woods, who have been delighting the people of Hongkong at the Orlans, which naturally confine the audience to members only—but everyone has been loud in praise of their unique entertainment, which will be given at the Victoria Theatre in connection with the pictures on Wednesday and Thursday nights next week, December 20 and 21. The Misses Woods will appear twice on the programme—at about 9.30 and 10.45—and will give many new songs and old favourites including "Orry On" (which they have made so popular here), "There's Only One England," "Down Hoochula Way," "Blighy," "Everybody Two Step," "Are You from Dixie?" &c. A change of programme will be given on Tuesday. Particulars are advertised elsewhere.

Before purchasing Electrical Appliances for use in connection with the Company's supply, Consumers are recommended to communicate with the Under-Signed with a view to ascertaining:—

1. If the Appliances, and their use, are in accordance with the Company's Regulations.
2. If the wiring of the premises, where it is intended to install such Appliances is suitable.

It is important that the foregoing information should be obtained from the Company, as not only does the neglect to do so endanger property by fire but in addition may lead to a contravention of the Ordinance.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From KOBE, and MOJI.

THE Steamship "BANCA,"

having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1917.

GERMANY'S WAR FINANCE.

Questions as to Methods and Consequences.

The announcement that the seventh German war loan, subscriptions for which closed on October 18, had brought in a total of 12,436,000,000 marks, raised some familiar questions, says a New York paper. A total war debt of 72,416,360,000 marks, has now been created in the seven war loans. On this amount, which excludes Treasury bills outstanding or discounted at the Reichsbank, the annual interest charge is, roughly, \$900,000,000 (gold). Early in 1916, when Germany was still refusing to impose any heavy war taxation on its people (being still obsessed with the idea of making France and England pay the German war expenses through a stupendous indemnity), it was estimated that about one-sixth of the proceeds of its war loans had to be used to meet interest on the existing war debt.

In another year or two, one-fourth would have to be thus used. Last April, the German Government began to put on additional taxes. Those on coal, transportation, and war profits were estimated to bring in \$312,000,000. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, the Empire's revenues from all sources except loans were \$351,000,000, including \$220,000,000 from post and telegraph and \$41,000,000 from railways. In neither of the two succeeding years did total ordinary revenues, according to the budget estimates, rise above \$330,000,000.

In the budget for the year ended last March, the "special war taxes" brought the ordinary revenue up to \$915,000,000; but, as this included \$260,000,000 of gross revenues from railways, post and telegraph, and printing office, against which there were maintenance charges totalling \$215,000,000, it left barely \$700,000,000 net. But with interest payments now \$900,000,000, this means that even the increased Imperial revenue falls short by about \$200,000,000 annually of meeting interest on the war debt; and meantime Treasury bills and new war loans follow one another on the market. Furthermore, the annual interest on that debt now exceeds by nearly \$50,000,000 the entire Imperial revenue of the year before the war.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Before purchasing Electrical Appliances for use in connection with the Company's supply, Consumers are recommended to communicate with the Under-Signed with a view to ascertaining:—

1. If the Appliances, and their use, are in accordance with the Company's Regulations.
2. If the wiring of the premises, where it is intended to install such Appliances is suitable.

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No Fire Insurance has been effected.

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BE ONE FROM

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A VISIT INCURS NO OBLIGATION

Best Fashions—Cheapest Prices

THE ANDERSON MUSIC Co., LTD.



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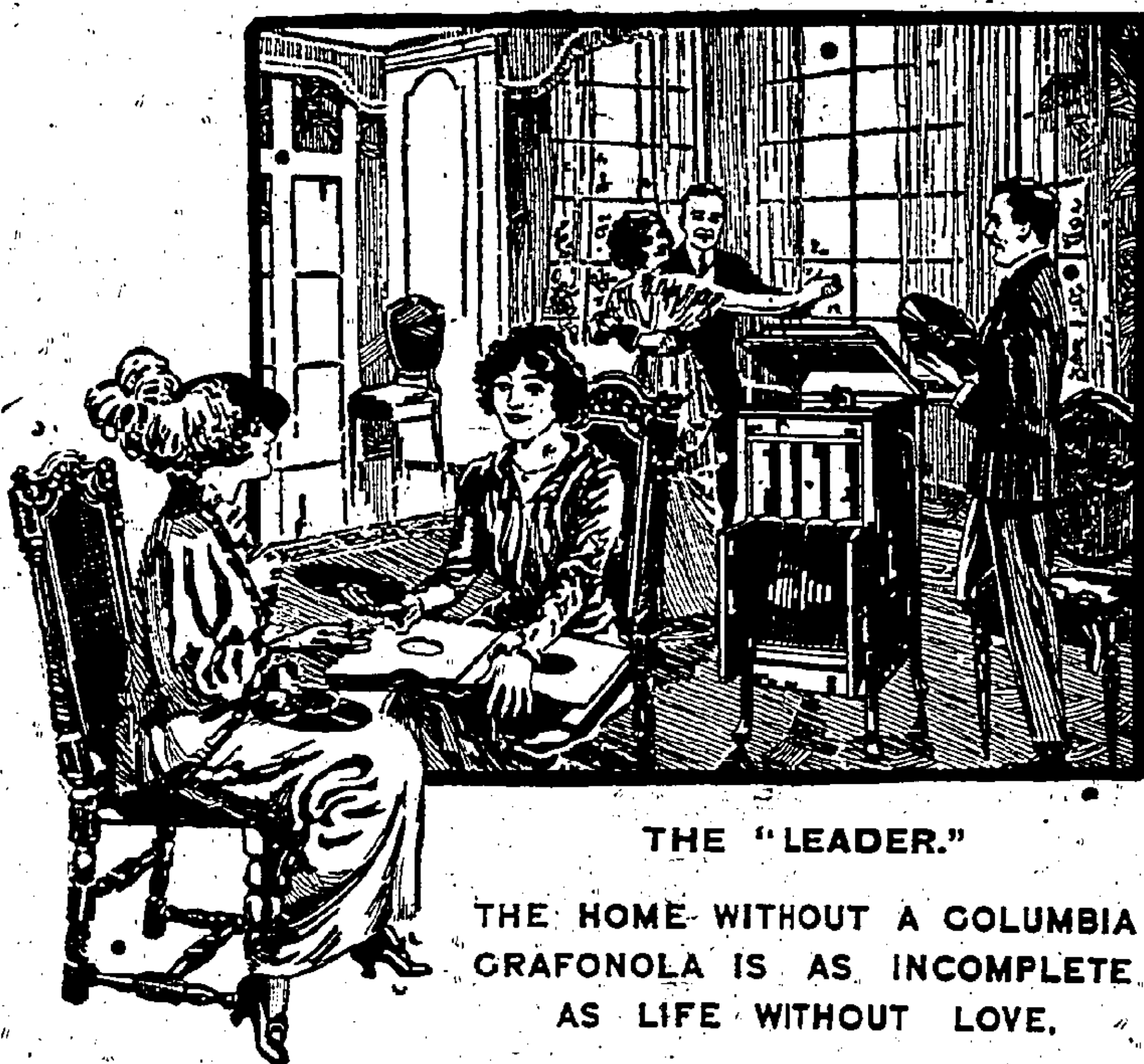
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The "Favorite"

The "FAVORITE" has been sold for Four years to more people than any other instrument regardless of Name, Price or Make.

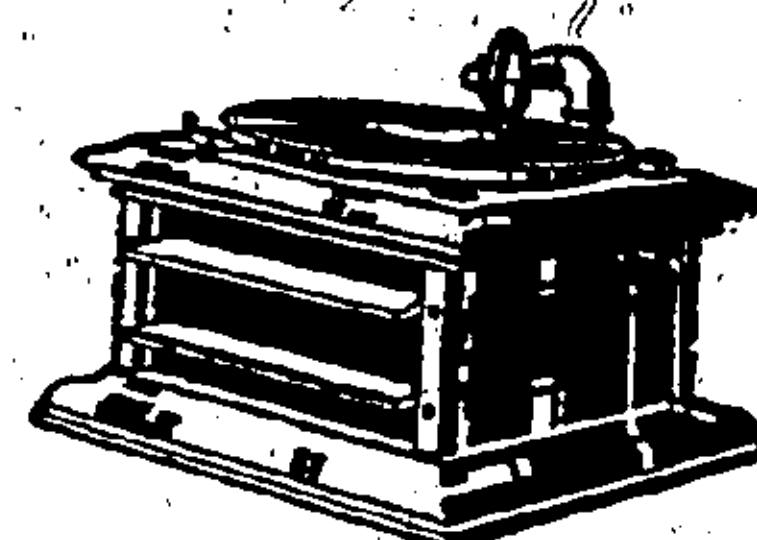
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The "ECLIPSE" has the real Columbia Tone. The Tone that has made Columbia famous—Full, Resonant and Natural.

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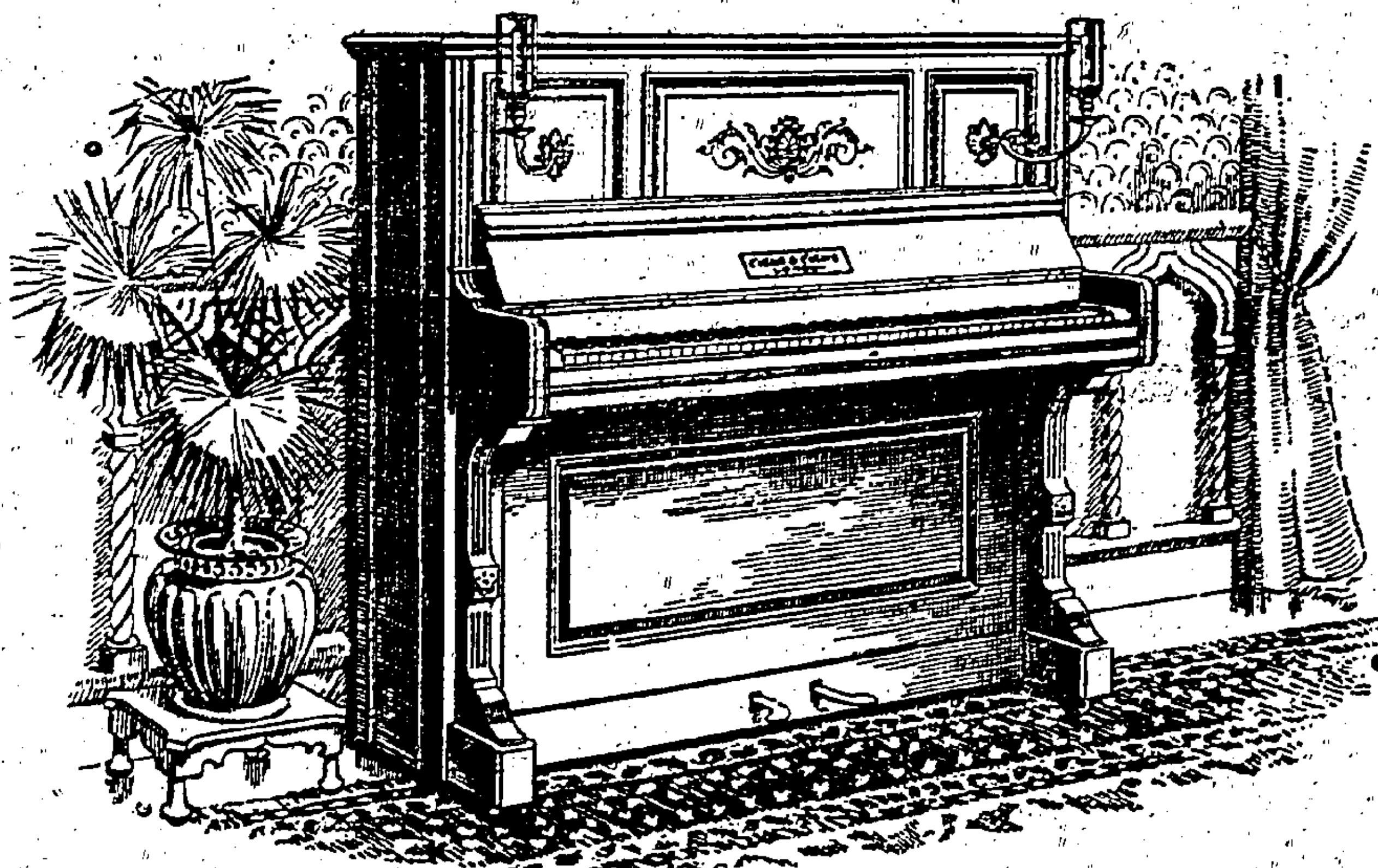
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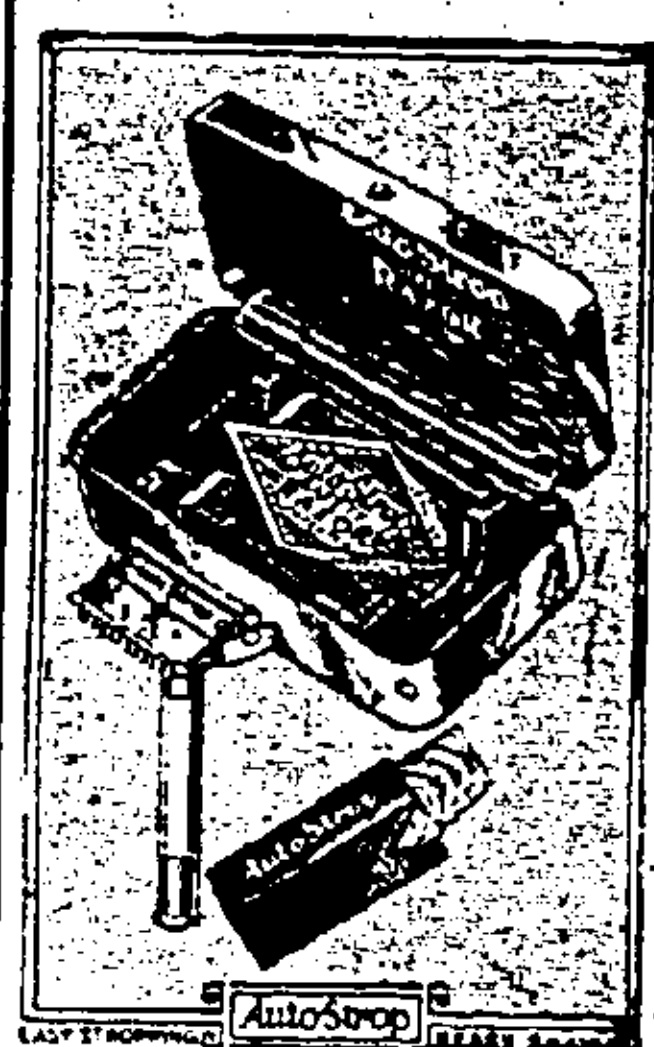
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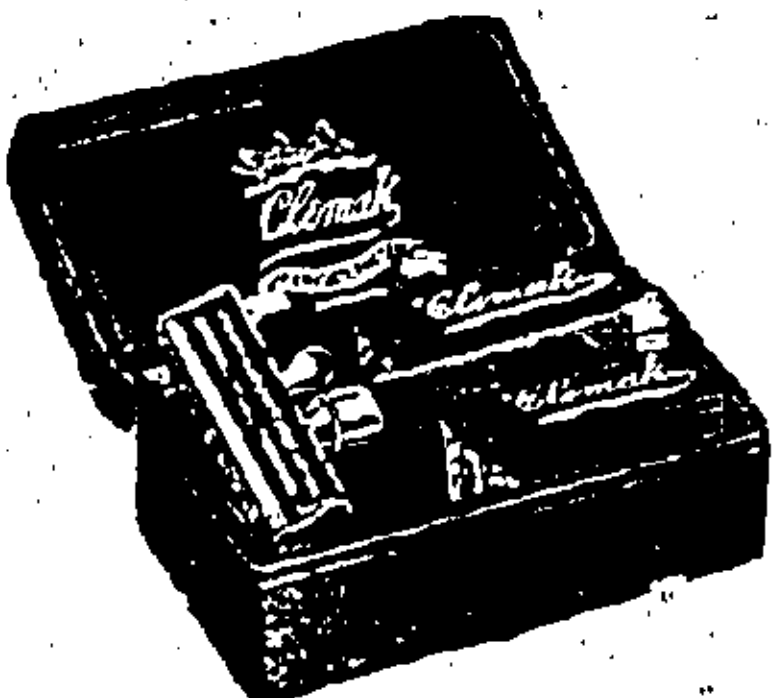
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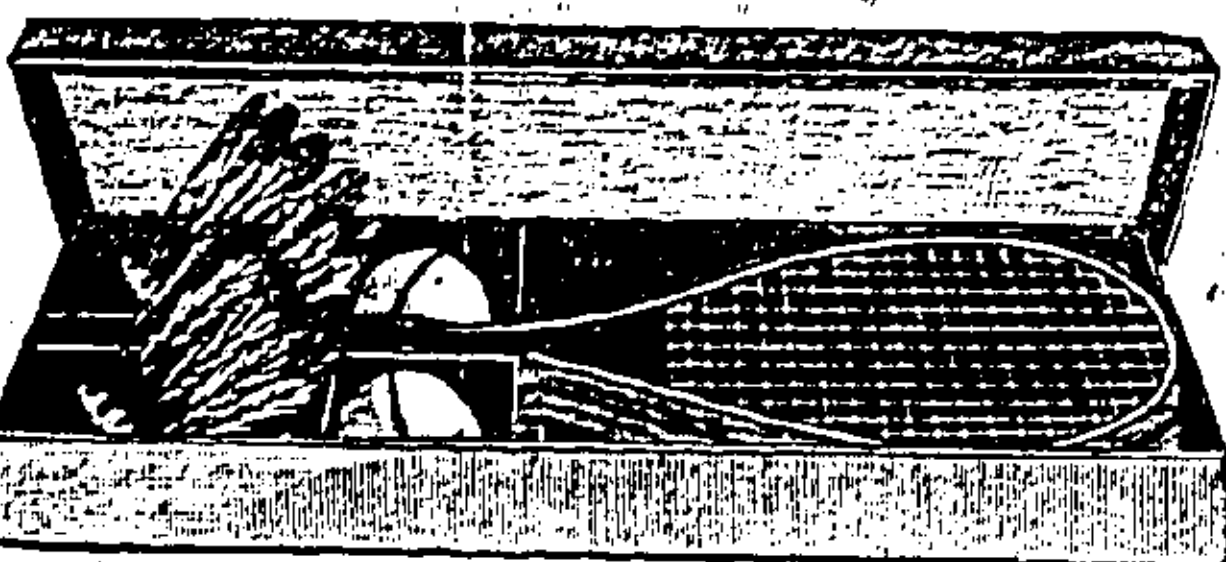
AUTO STROP RAZORS
IN CASE COMPLETE
WITH 6 BLADES
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Price \$9.50.
Each.



CLEMAK RAZORS
VERY POPULAR RAZORS
AT A LOW PRICE.
Complete With 6 Blades.
Price \$2.75 Each.



PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS
FINE LAWN WITH NARROW
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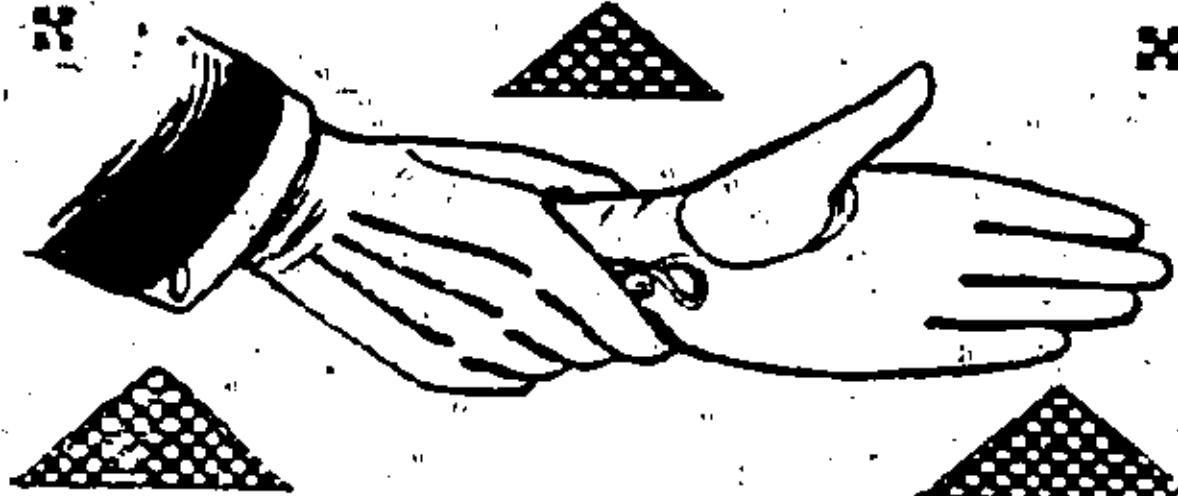
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Each Box contains 2
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Price \$2.25
Also, as above but with
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Price \$2.75



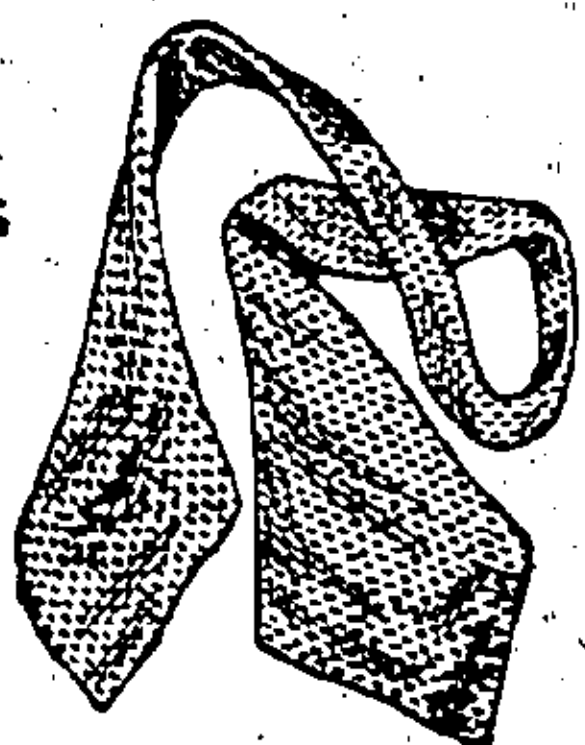
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Height to handle
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NATURAL COLOUR CASTOR GLOVES.
With One Button Price \$2.75.
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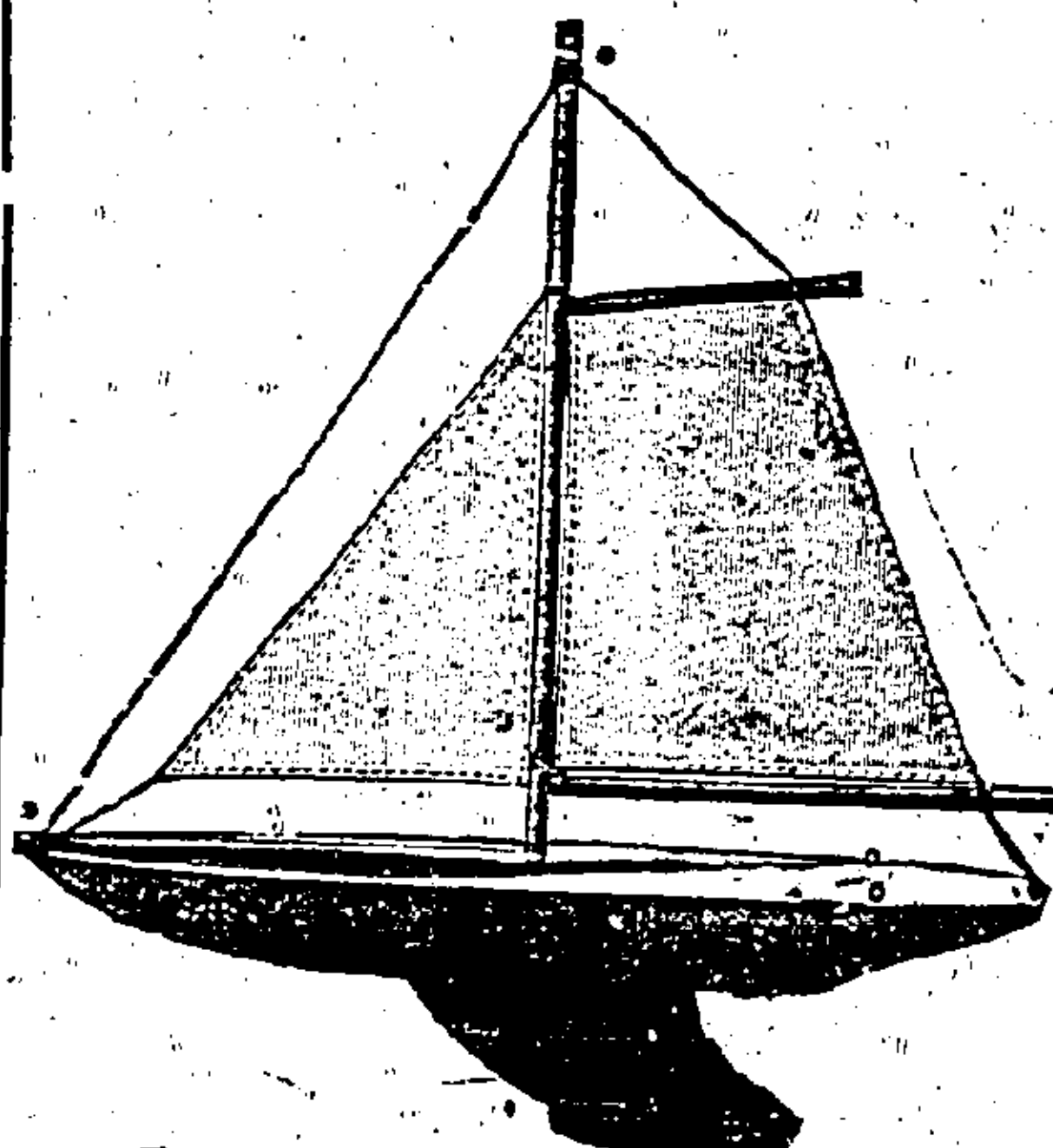
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SILKS.
Price \$2.25 AND 2.50
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IN A NICE
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OF STYLES.
Price \$6.50 to \$21.50
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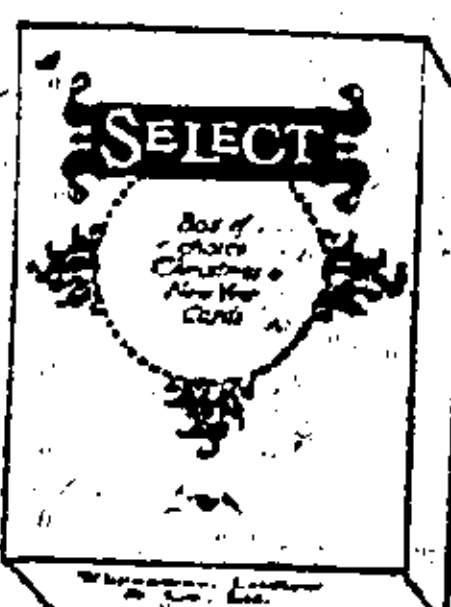
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" 4.00
" 2.00
" 2.00



SAILING BOATS
IN VARIOUS SIZES
PRICE \$1.50 \$2.50

Xmas Cards

"The Artistic"
9 cards and
envelopes in a
packet
PRICE 30c.



The "Select"
12 Cards and envelopes in a box
Price 75 cents.
The "Artistic" Superior Cards.
12 in a box with envelopes.
Price \$1.00



WOODEN GUNS
With a good strong spring. Fires a cork with
a loud report
Price \$1.20



**TENNIS
BALLS**
A New Line
Tricoloured.
PRICE
75 cts.



**UNTEARABLE
RAG BOOKS**
All manner of
designs
Prices 35c. 65c.
\$1.35 \$1.75



CHILDREN'S BOOKS
"Regimental Pets" "Heroic Highlanders"
"Gallant Guards" etc.
Price 70 cents.
The "Fairy's Hour" "Farm Favourites"
"Home Friends" etc.
Price \$1.50
"Arabian Nights" "Robinson Crusoe"
"Heroes of History" etc.
Price \$2.50



MOUNTAIN GUN
Very strong, with a good
spring.
Price \$3.00

GIFTS FOR LADIES



FUR SETS

FURS FORM A MOST SERVICEABLE
AND ACCEPTABLE GIFT.
WE OFFER SUPERLATIVE FUR VALUES
NATURAL OPPOSUM... Price \$77.50 Set.
FITCH..... \$125.00
GOAT..... \$60.00
RACCOON..... \$125.00
NATURAL MASQUASH..... \$82.50
WOLF..... \$35.00
WOLF..... \$47.50
RABBIT..... \$30.00
SKUNK..... \$77.50
WHITE FOX..... \$44.00

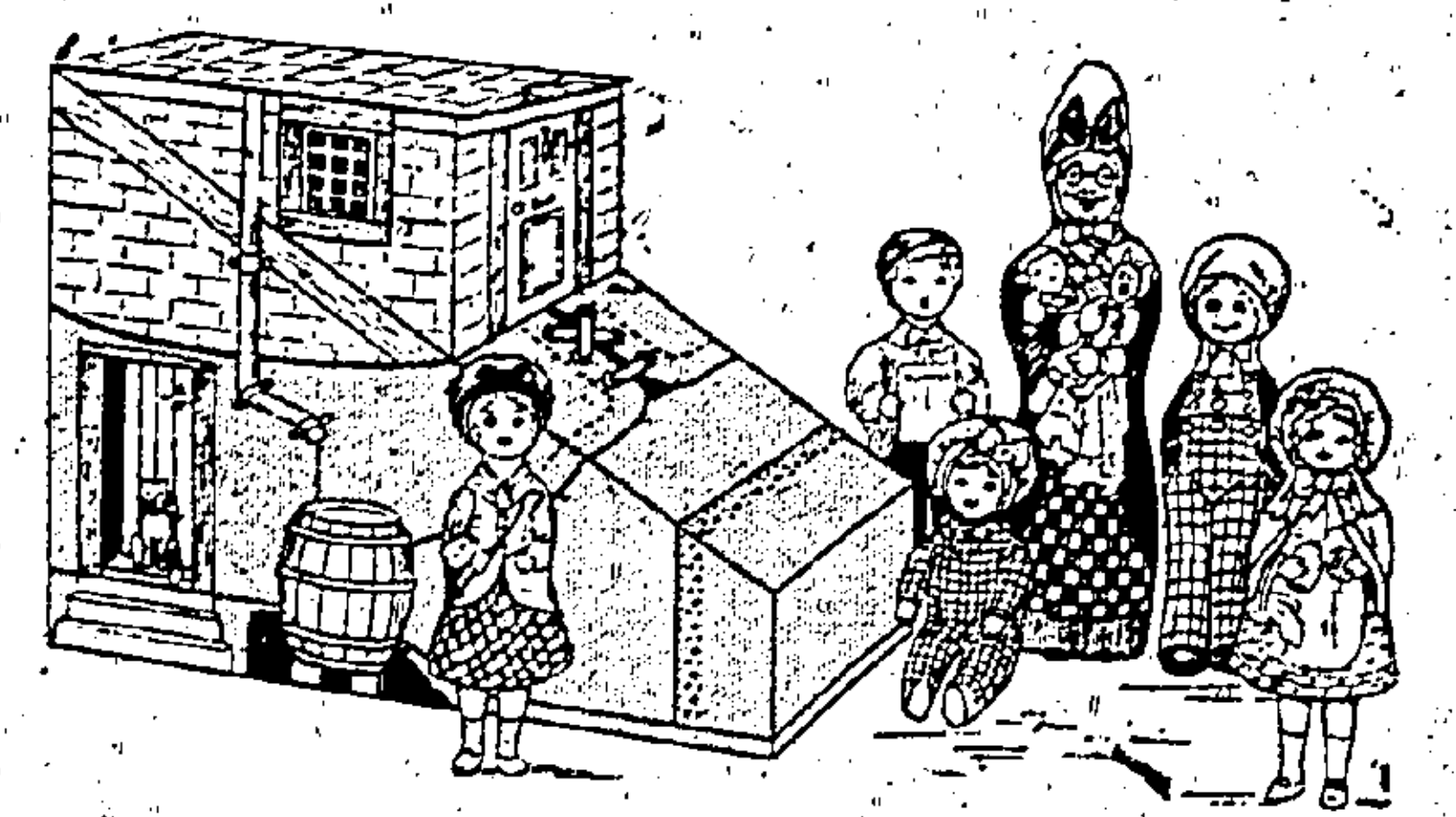
LADIES' SILK BAGS
A Choice Selection of
Dainty Silk Bags. Tasto-
fully Lined and Neatly
Fitted.
Prices \$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.75
\$6.00 \$7.50 \$9.00
\$17.50 Each.

**LISSUE HANDKER-
CHIEFS**
Are The Daintiest of
Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs.
Narrow Hemstitched and
Coloured Borders.
Colours Guaranteed Fast
Price \$4.00 Dozen.

LADIES LEATHER BAGS
A SPLENDID RANGE OF HAND-
SOME BAGS IN DIFFERENT
LEATHERS EACH BAG FITTED
WITH USEFUL FITTINGS.
Prices \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.75
\$7.00 \$9.00 \$10.50 \$10.75 \$11.50
\$22.50 Each.

NECKWEAR
Pretty Lace Embroidery Muslin
Organdi and Net Collars.
50 Cts. to \$3.75 Each.

BEAD NECKWEAR
FANCY BEAD NECKLETS.
Price \$1.00 \$1.50 \$1.75 \$3.50 Each.



The "Old Woman who lived in a Shoe" with all her Family, "Jack
Horner," "Miss Muffet," "Boy-Blue" and many more old friends.
Price \$3.75.

**DOLLY'S
BATH
ROOM**
Outfits a
Novelty.
Price \$2.75



**Small
Stuffed
Animals
on Wheels**
Cats, Dogs,
Rabbits,
Etc.
Price \$1.25
Each.

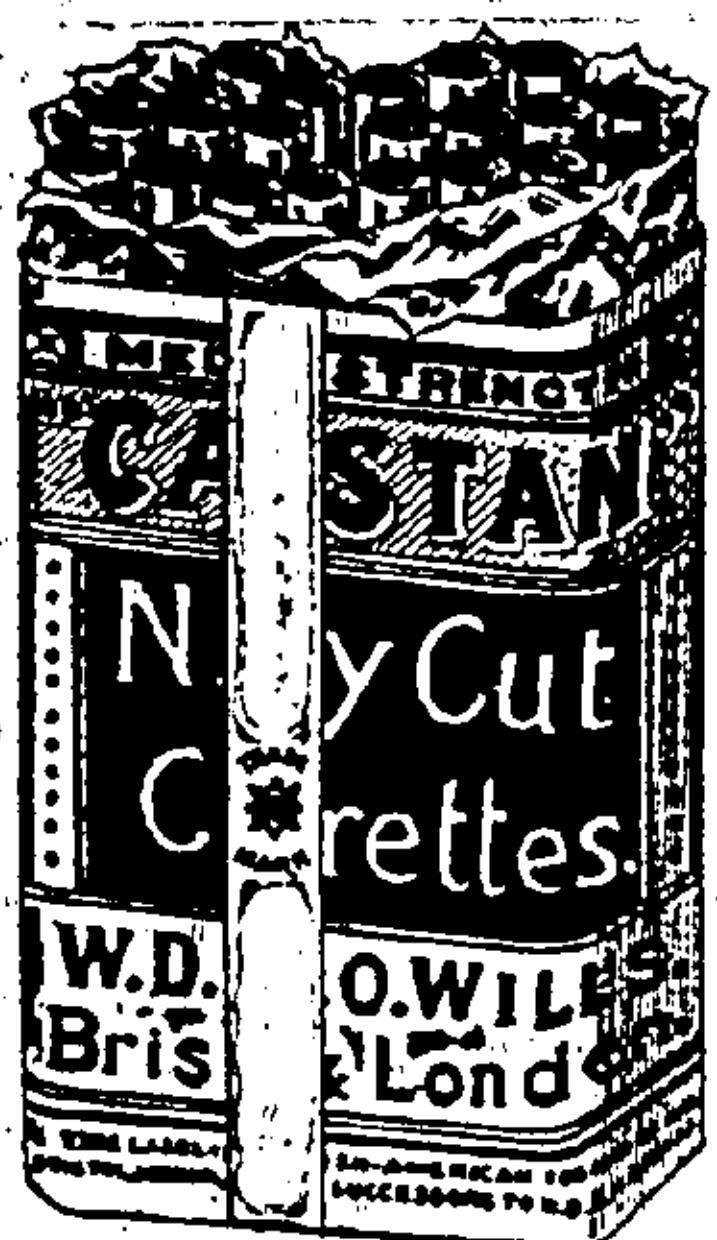


**Small Field
Guns.**
Price 50 cts.
Maxim Gun.
A correct model
machine Gun.
Price \$1.00

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., 20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 92. CHINESE NAME: "WAYLOO."

The World Renowned

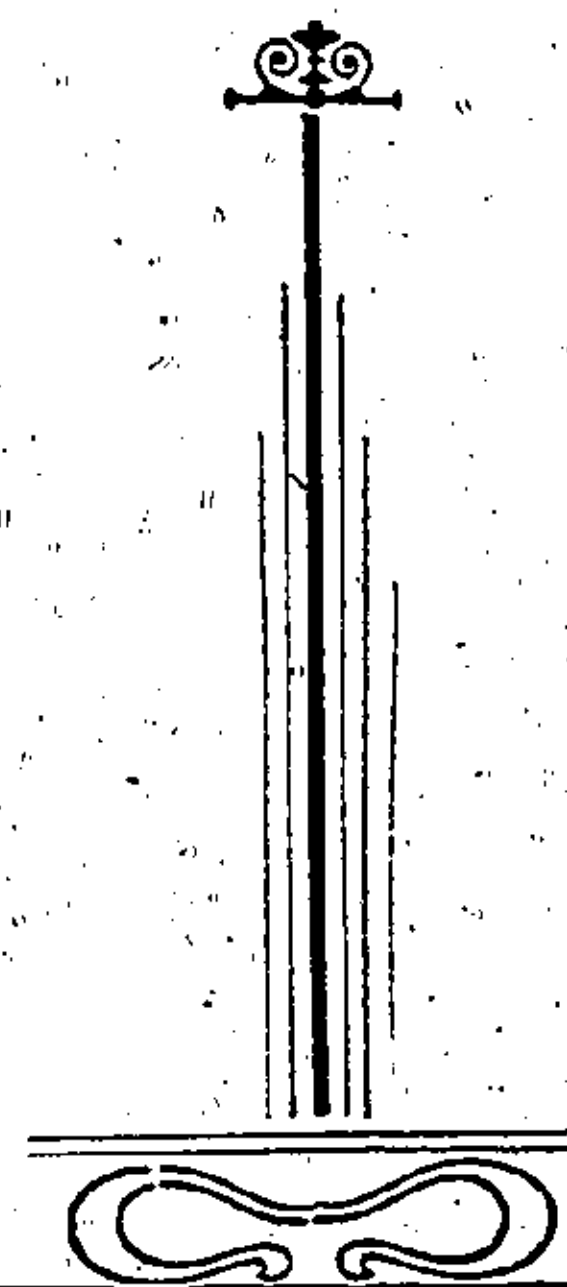
"CAPSTAN" Cigarettes.



This is a new handy package of 20 and

is most convenient for the pocket.

The thick foil used helps to keep the
cigarettes absolutely fresh at all times. -



If you smoke a pipe try Capstan Tobacco; manufactured
in 3 Strengths: Mild, Medium, Full.



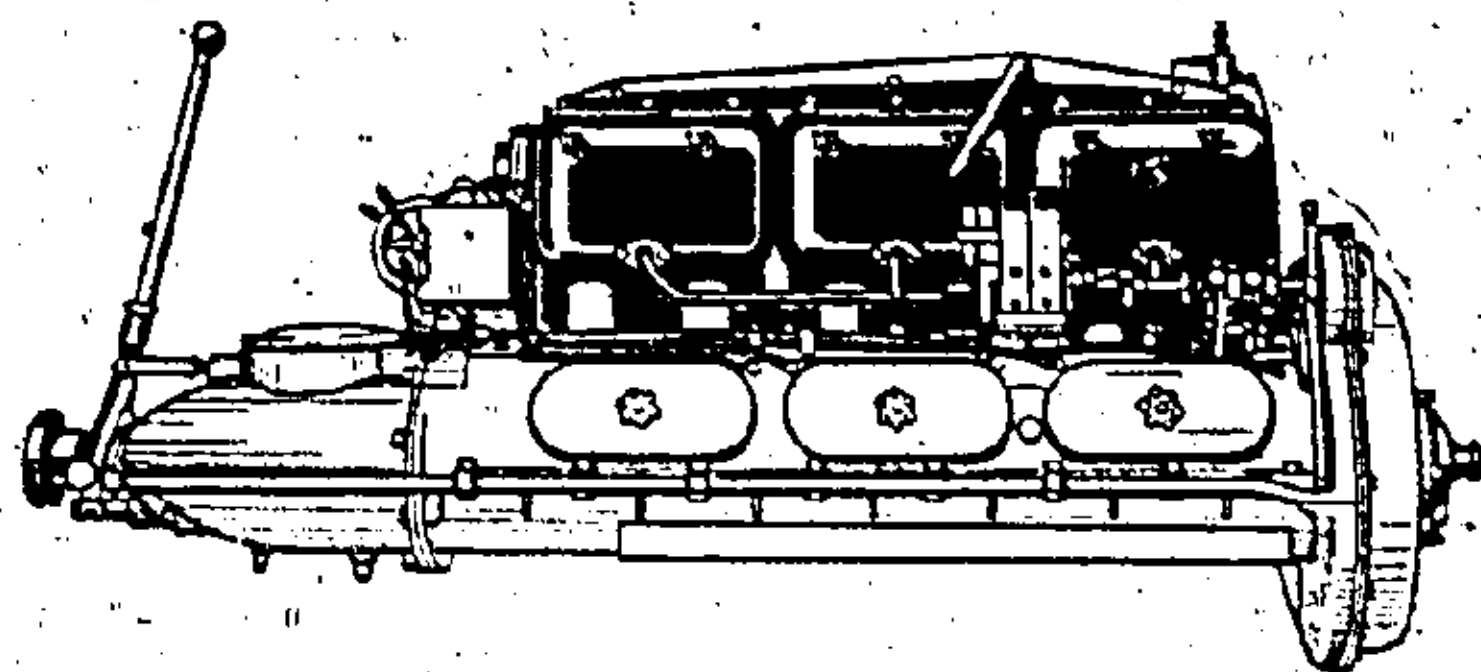
CAPSTAN MIXTURE CAN ALSO BE OBTAINED LOCALLY.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LD.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.

MACHINERY OFFICE

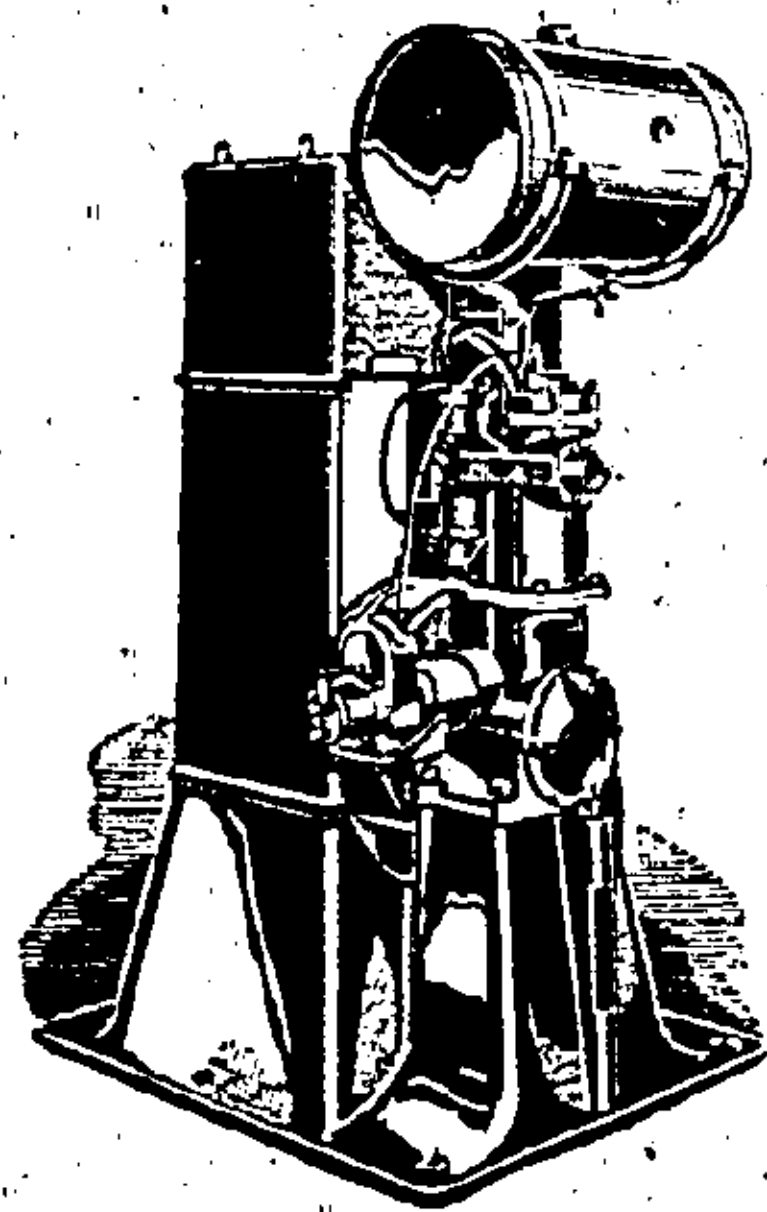
"EVERYTHING FOR MOTORING BY LAND AND SEA."



SCRIPPS MARINE MOTORS.

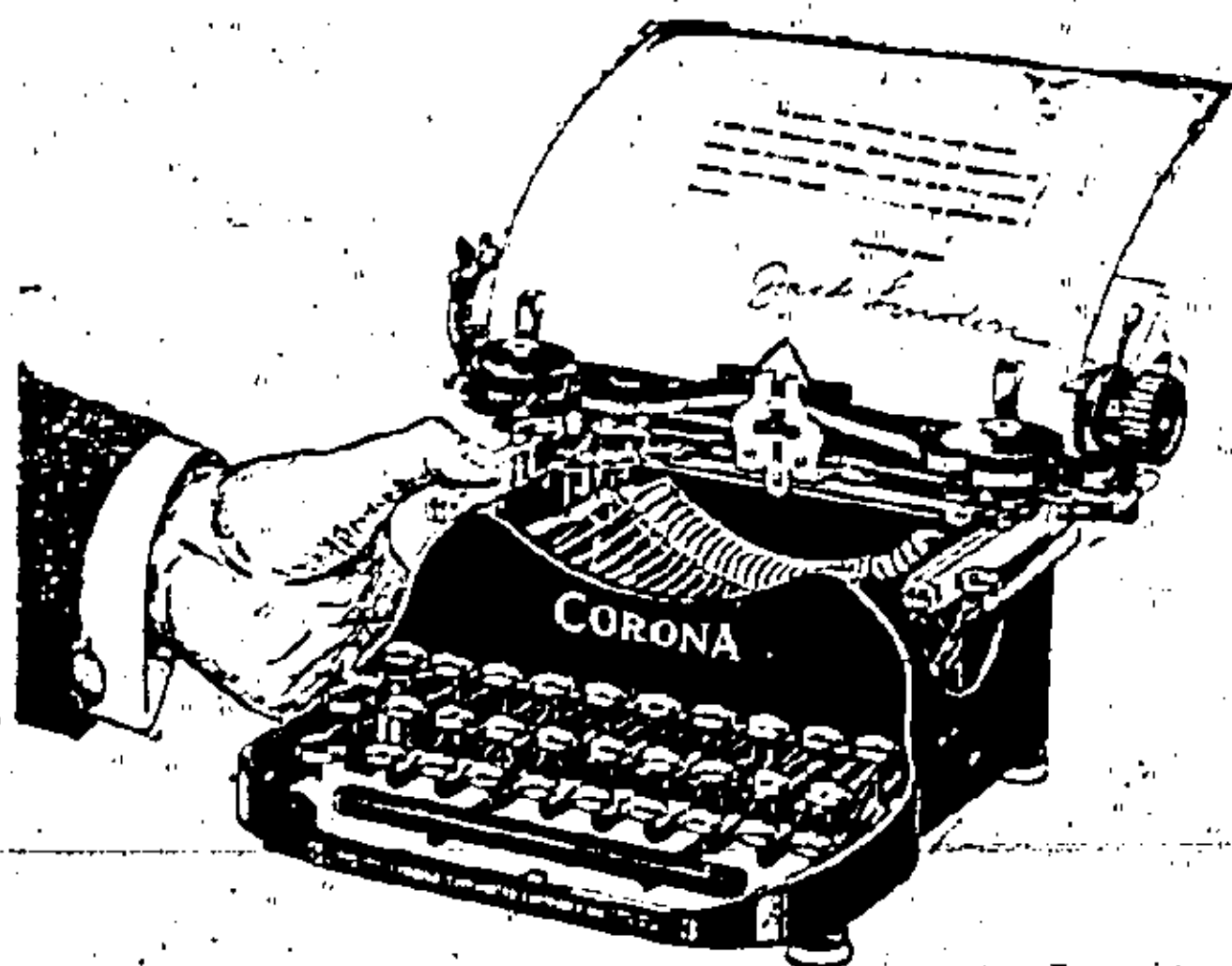
AMERICA'S BEST MOTOR.

Model M.B. 2 Cylinder, 9-13 h.p.
Model H.B. 4 " 20-27 "
Model E.B. 6 " 32-41 "



UNI-LECTRIC PLANT.

An Ideal Plant for the home. 50 lights available at any time.



The only Portable Typewriter on the market.
Can be folded up and taken anywhere.

"ROYALIZED!"



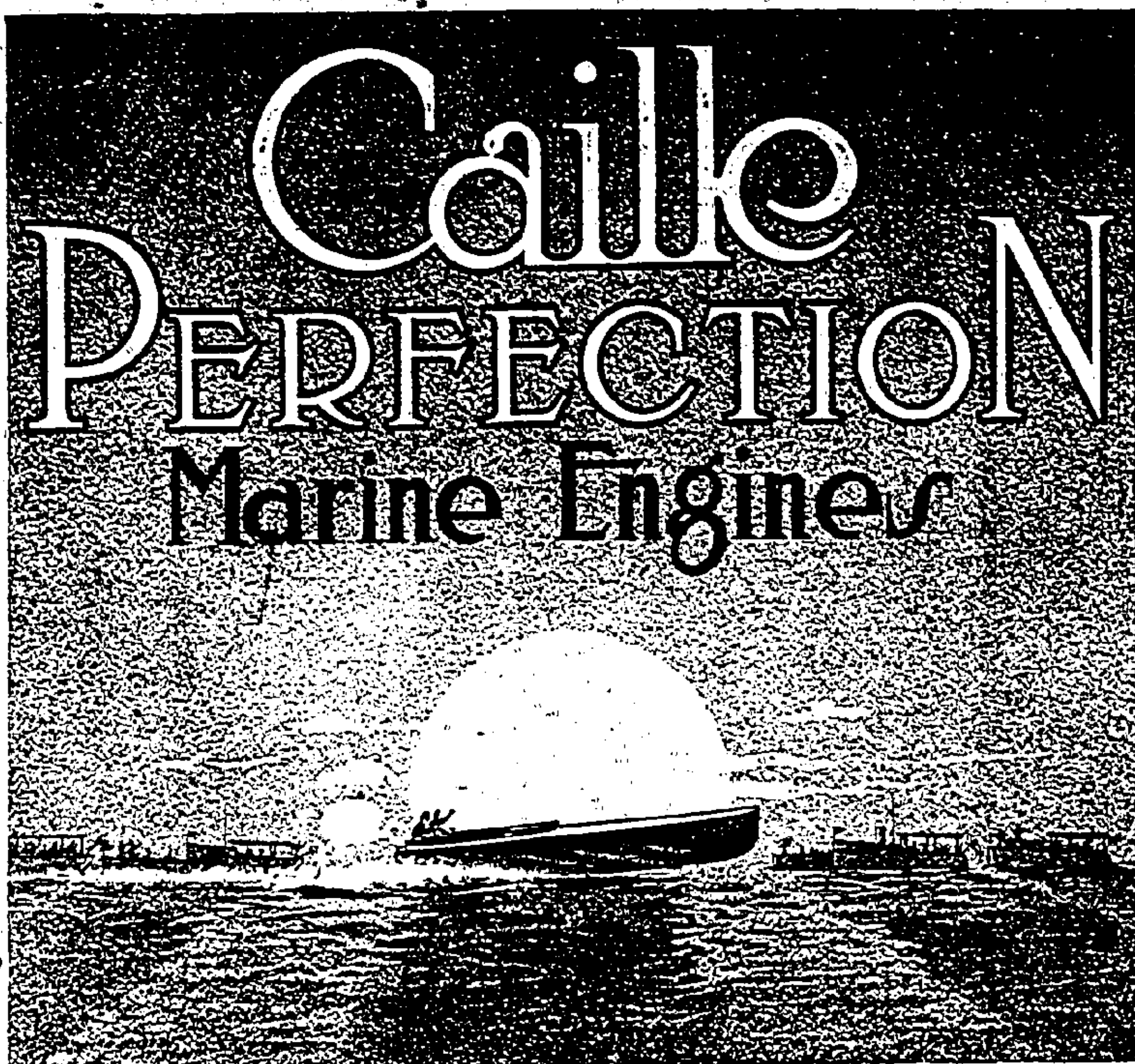
YOU—
can KEEP this MASTER-MACHINE
No more annual "trading-out!"

THIS new Royal Master-Model 10 is built for long-term service—it will stand the "grind." Here at last is the typewriter that need not be "traded out" and won't "die young!"

Look inside for the proof of the Royal's durability—1,000 working parts less than others! Mark the absence of complicated mechanism! The machine with the rapid-fire action and adjustable personal touch to fit YOURSELF—just "turn the knob."

Built for "Big Business" and its Great Army of Expert Operators
ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc.

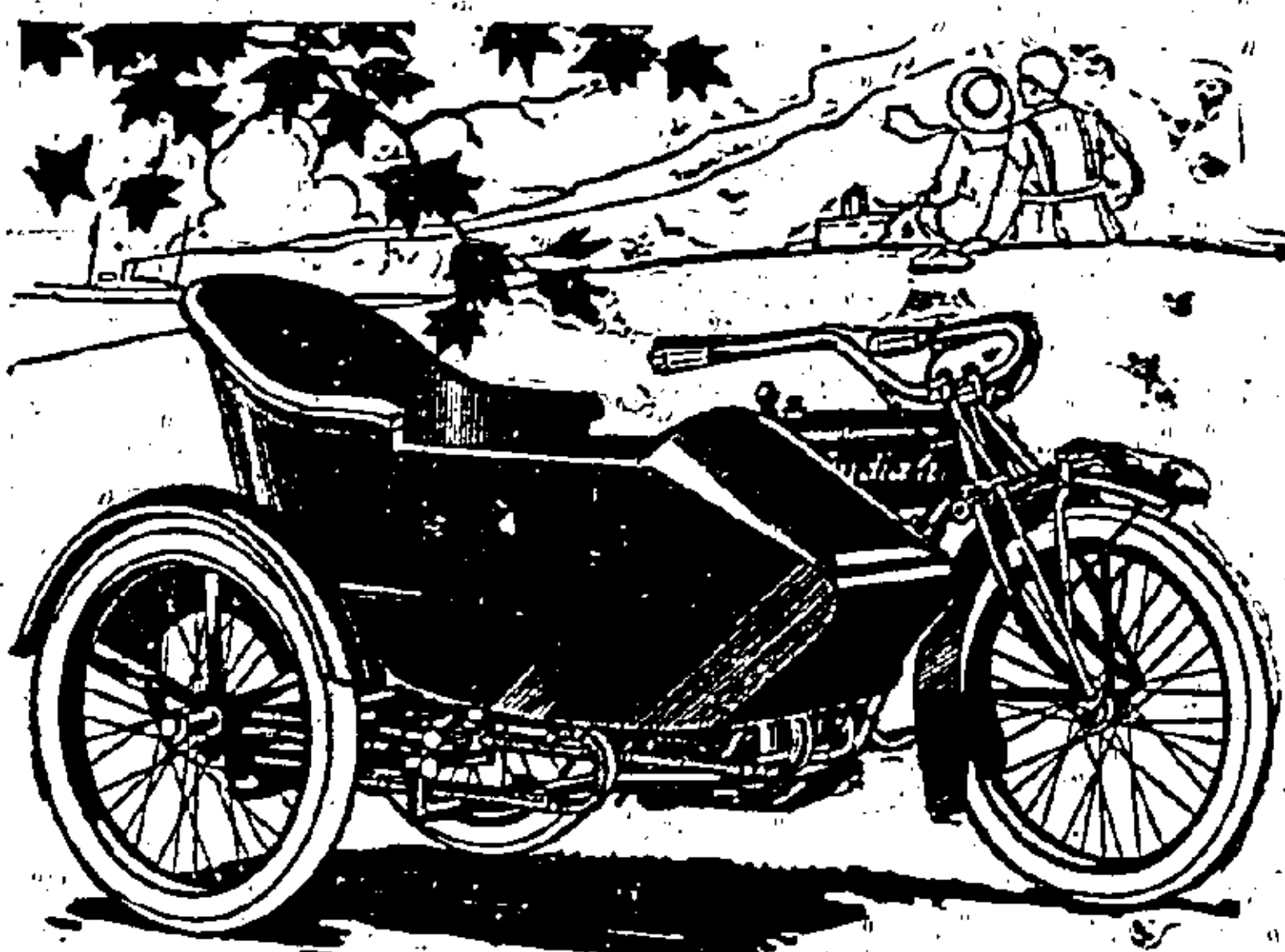
The Machine contains 19 exclusive features not found upon any other machine. We shall be pleased to explain these and demonstrate this up-to-date machine. The very latest upon the market.



ALL SIZES FROM 2-30 H.P. CALL & SEE THE "ARISTOCRAT."

A 14 H.P. Four Cycle Motor. 4 Cylinder with Electric Starter and Storage Battery for Horn or Lights.

Indians



Don't Just Long for the Outdoor World

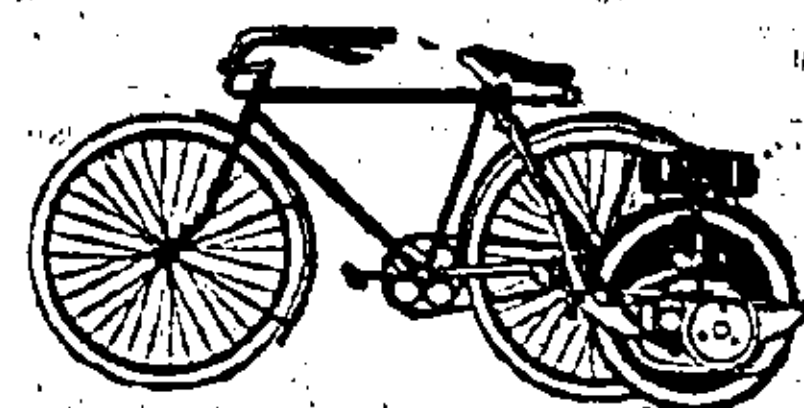
—actually see and enjoy it! Be a part of it. Drop into our showroom and arrange your own terms for an

Indian Motorcycle With Side Car

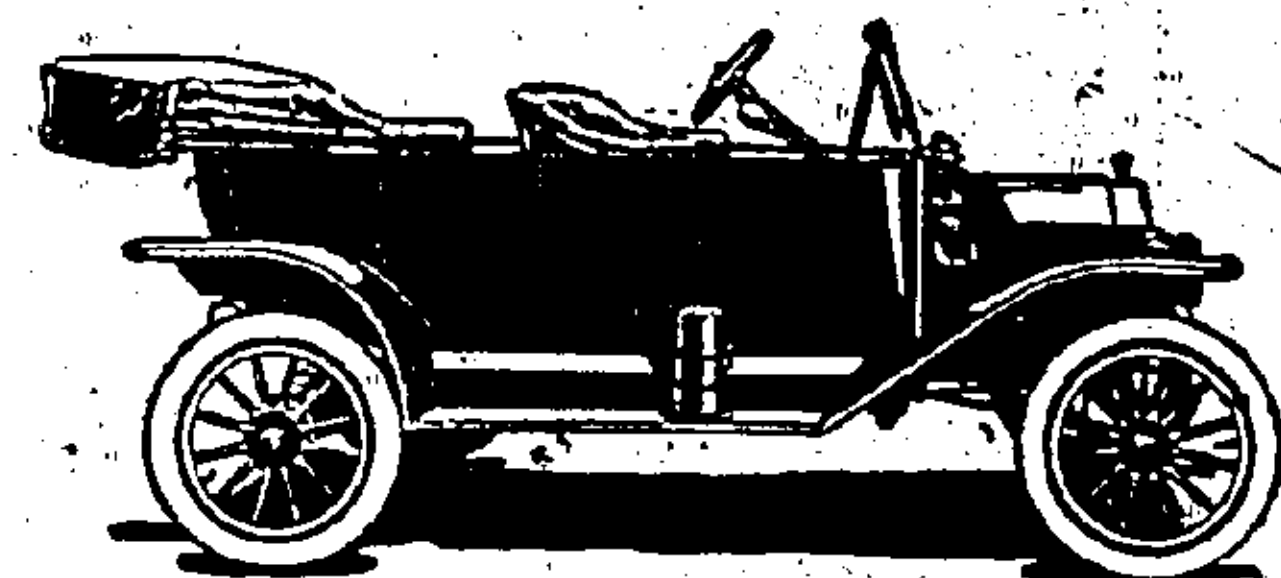
Clean, cozy, comfortable, convenient, speedy—the highest quality of materials and construction—the lowest in operating cost of any motor-driven vehicle. The most dependable means of locomotion in the whole wide world.

A machine for two-person touring or for solo riding. Demonstration any time you say. Don't envy the fellow who owns one when you can conveniently get one yourself.

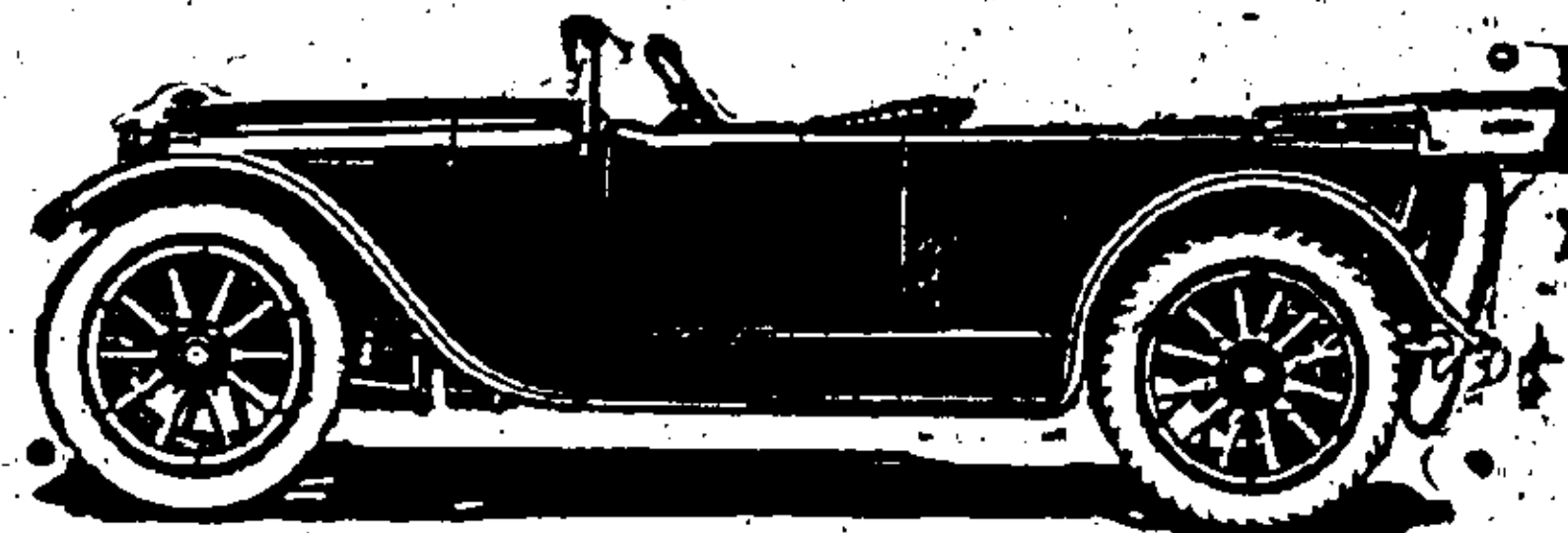
We also are showing the 1917 Indian Powerplus Side Car, Parcel Car, Electrically Equipped and other Bicycles



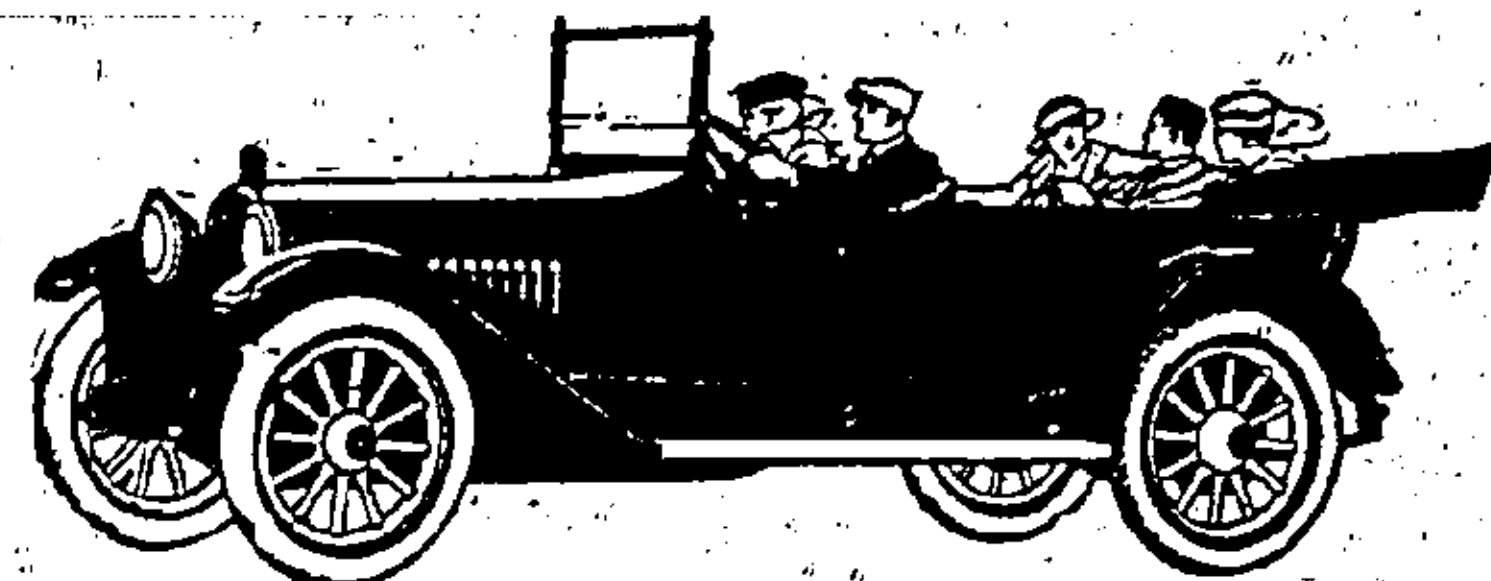
By attaching this "SMITH" Motor wheel to your Cycle, you can have all the joys of Motoring at the cost of a good cycle only.



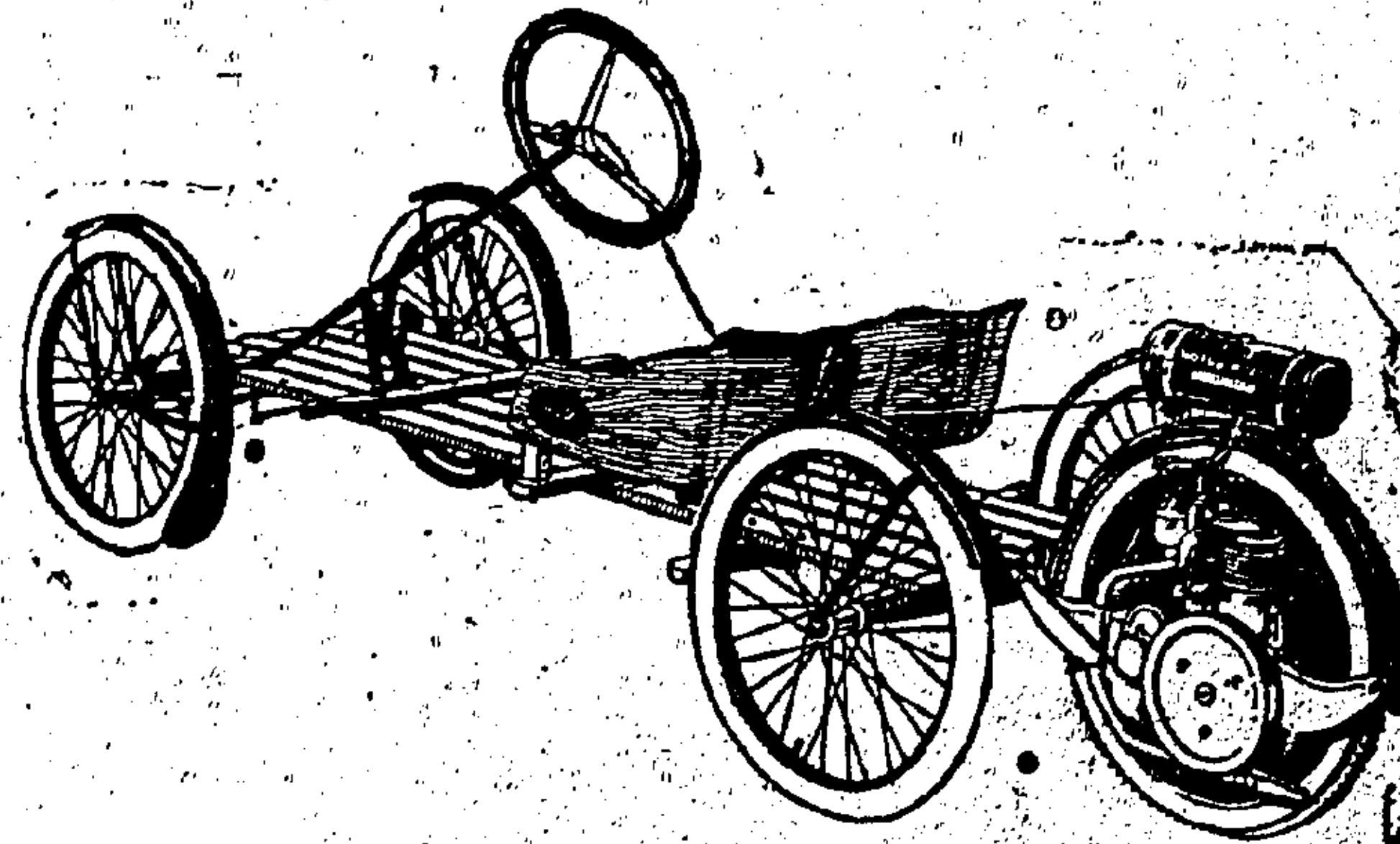
You may joke about the "FORD" all you like, but it gets better & cheaper all the time. Get a catalogue and a few copies of the FORD MONTHLY MAGAZINE. They will interest you.



ELCAR 32 H.P. 5 PASSENGER TOURING CAR.
We are specialising in this Car. It has all the fine points of a \$3,500 Car at about half the price. We shall be pleased to supply full particulars.



HUPMOBILE 40 H.P. 7 PASSENGER TOURING CAR.
The most suitable Car for the hills around Hongkong. Ask any local owner for his opinion of the car and he will recommend you to buy one.



THE "SMITH" FLYER, Motoring at the minimum cost can be obtained with one of these "FLYERS." Full particulars upon application.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, DES VŒUX ROAD
CENTRAL, TEL. 27.

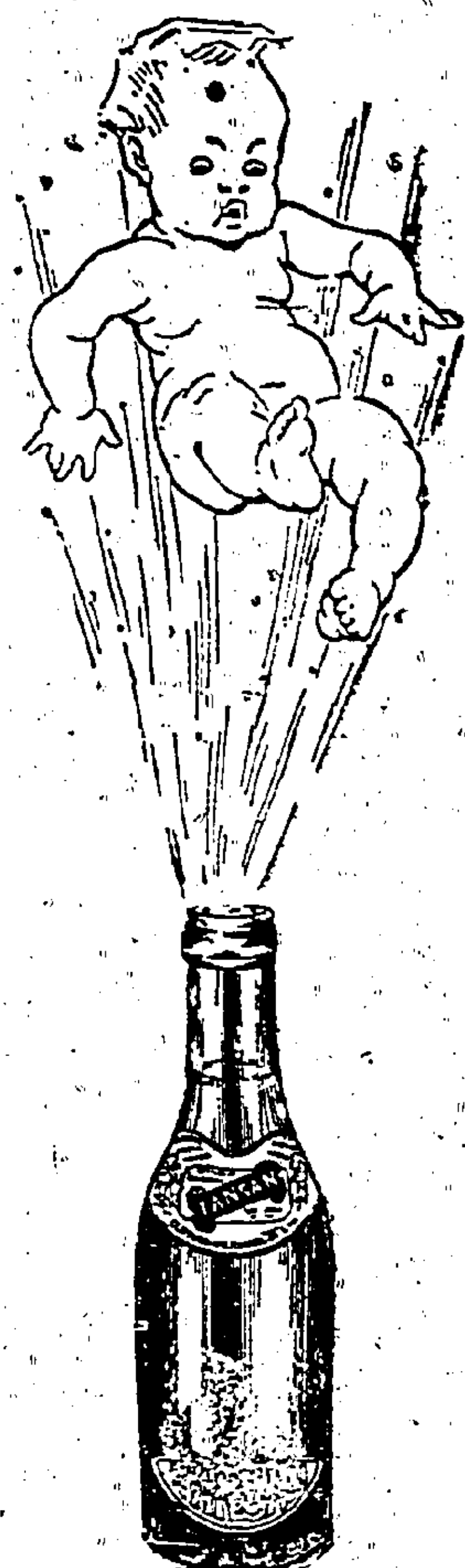
GANDE, PRICE & Co., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR:—



T.B. HALL & CO. LTD.
TRADE MARK.
THE BOAR'S HEAD BRAND
OF
ALE & STOUT.



COGNAC



GIRARD



Telephone No. 135. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong.

THE NAME REMINGTON

STANDS FOR

At the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the "REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER" received the Grand Prix Gold Medal of Honour.

THE LONGEST HISTORY

THE WIDEST EXPERIENCE

THE GREATEST MANUFACTURING RESOURCES

THE MOST COMPLETE AND COMPREHENSIVE PRODUCT

THE LARGEST SERVICE ORGANIZATION

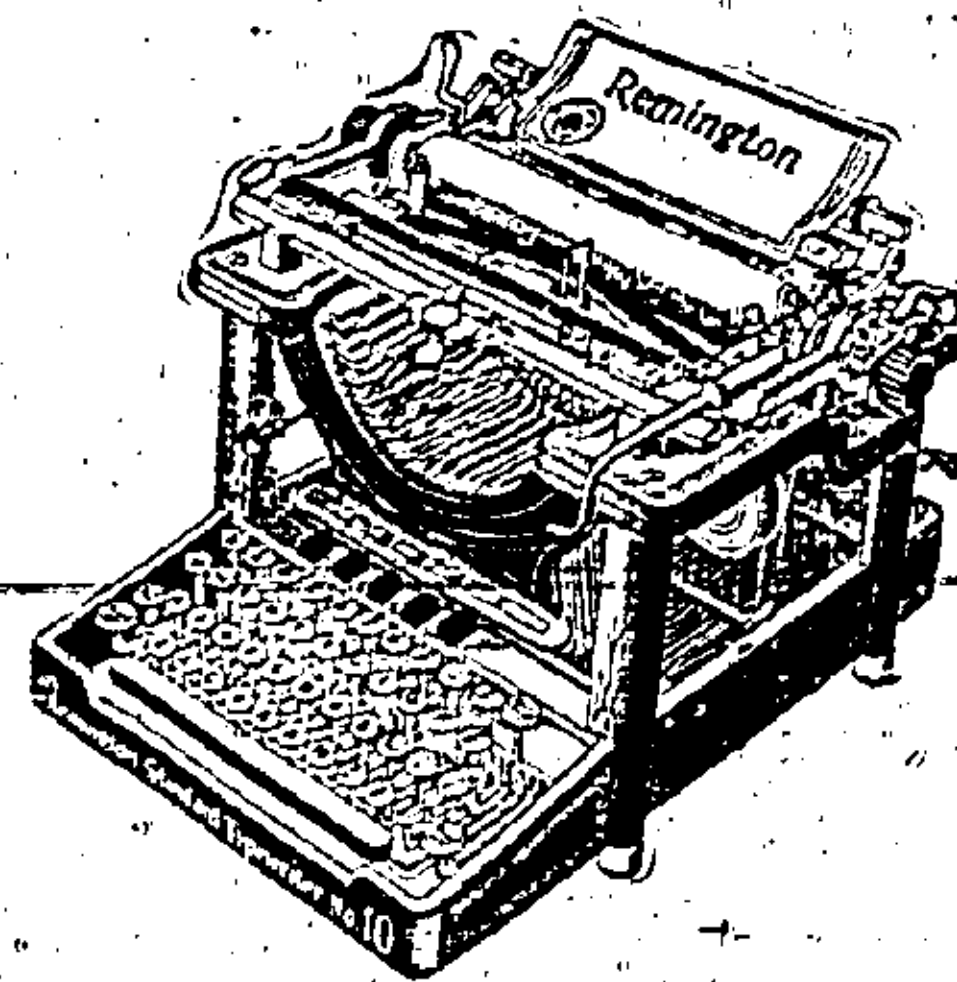
OF ANY CONCERN IN THE TYPEWRITER BUSINESS

"FROM EVERY ANGLE AND FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW THE REMINGTON QUALIFIES AS THE RECOGNIZED LEADER AMONG TYPEWRITERS" — FIRST AND ALWAYS.

OFFICIAL TYPEWRITER OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

also Gold Medal for Wahl Adding Machine AND Gold Medal for Typewriter Supplies such as Carbons, Ribbons, Etc.

THE STANDARD MACHINE



MIMEOGRAPH VERSUS DUPLICATOR.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH, ONE OF THE GREAT WIZARD'S LATEST INVENTIONS, HAS COMPLETELY REVOLUTIONIZED DUPLICATING PROCESSES.

THE EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH, BASED ON THE NEW DERMATYPE WAXLESS STENCIL THE WONDERFUL SHEET OF INDESTRUCTIBLE, DARK, BLUE PAPER, LEAVES ANY DUPLICATING MACHINE MILES BEHIND.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF IMPRESSIONS CAN BE TAKEN FROM A SINGLE STENCIL A REPRODUCTION SO PERFECT THAT EVEN A HIGH-POWER GLASS REVEALS VERY LITTLE DISSIMILARITY.

THEREFORE, DO NOT BUY ANY DUPLICATOR BEFORE YOU HAVE SEEN THE WONDERFUL



EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVES FOR CHINA, HONGKONG AND MACAO:

MUSTARD & CO.

TELEPHONE 1186.



Holla

MOUTRIE'S.

VICTROLA

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT OF ALL.



Curcio

THE WORLD'S
GREATEST ARTISTES
SING EXCLUSIVELY
FOR
THE "VICTOR."



THE WORLD'S
GREATEST ARTISTES
SING EXCLUSIVELY
FOR
THE "VICTOR."

"The hours go by like minutes!"

When friends gather round the Victrola of an afternoon, time and dull care are lost in melody.

At a Victrola matinee you can hear the song "hits" from not one, but all of the latest musical comedies. More than that, you can summon before you the greatest artists and entertainers in every field of music to provide you with your afternoon's amusement.

Easy
Terms

Victrolas

PRICES:--to
\$330.

Let us put a Victrola in your home on our easy terms. It will make life merrier for the whole family.

20% Discount allowed for cash with order

10% " " on monthly accounts.



Ruffe



Tetrazzini

EVERY VARIETY OF
RECORDS
TO SELECT FROM.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

THE CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS' GUIDE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.

The large and well-known store of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., has for years past been the premier shop of its kind in Hongkong, and at this time of the year, when most people are thinking of marking the forthcoming festival either by giving presents or adding to their own personal belongings, one's thoughts inevitably turn to this warehouse of dainty and useful articles. All that could be done has been done to cope with war conditions with the result that there is again a large selection of high quality products well worthy of consideration by all who go shopping for Christmas.

Suitable Presents.

In the matter of fancy toilet goods, there is an almost endless profusion, and among the more recent supplies are French perfumes in great assortment. Such well-known makes as Houbigant, Gravier, Piver, and Roger and Gallet are to be found in artistic bottles and decorative boxes, whilst of dressing table requisites there is a sufficiently wide selection to please all tastes. For Home folks or old China hands, there could scarcely be a better or more acceptable gift than the illustrated glimpses of China, entitled "Land and Water," this little book teeming with pictures of interest and letter-press of a high order.

For Smokers.

For the smoker, a stock of cigars and cigarettes of all brands and qualities is to be found, and one that will be hard to beat anywhere in Hongkong. The difficulties of keeping tobacco goods in prime condition are obvious when the climatic conditions of the place are thought of, but this firm has set itself out to defeat the spoilage ordinarily wrought by the elements here, by the construction of specially-designed storing rooms, wherein the various forms of the fragrant weed are tended to with a care that speaks volumes for the state in which they will reach the customer's hands. Of cigars there is a stock demanding inspection by all connoisseurs, and the best and most well-known makes are to be found, as well as a varied assortment to please those not so cultured in the merits of a "smoke". Requisites for smokers are to be found in plenty, and the man who is looking forward to a relaxation from business, with the additional enjoyment of a pleasurable "whiff", should do a duty to himself and see what Messrs. Watson's have to offer him.

Wines and Spirits.

The name of "Watson" is intimately bound up with "the cup that cheers," and of the wines and spirits there is a stock in hand that guarantees that no man need make it a problem of what he will drink for Christmas. In addition to their own brands of whiskies and brandies, the firm are agents for makes known the wide world over, and this year, as in past years, assorted cases for Christmas are being put up at prices that appeal. There are three classes of cases, priced respectively at \$22, \$28 and \$32, and one has only to glance at the list of their contents to realise that such a case would be an investment profitable and pleasurable. In addition to this, special cases can be put up to order, and, when the convenience of such a method of ordering is realised, there will doubtless be a large demand. In order to ensure timely delivery, orders should be placed as soon as possible, for with a depleted stock the firm will no doubt be taxed to cope with the extra business of the season.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

Because of their long years of experience in catering for the Christmas trade, Messrs. William Powell, Ltd., have a distinct claim on the public patronage during the festive season. In spite of the abnormal conditions prevailing on account of the war, judicious buying has placed them in a position to be able to satisfy the demands for toys and all manner of Christmas presents, and a glance at their windows is sufficient to show that they have this year a display which will compare more than favourably with previous Yuletide seasons.

For the Children.

This is the time of year when we think particularly of the children. War or no war, they naturally expect to receive the substantial gifts which make them count the passing years by the number of Christmases that come their way. Messrs. Powell have a truly amazing variety of toys, games, etc., of the most modern type. They are especially fortunate in having obtained a big supply of well-filled Christmas stockings, while another special feature is to be found in the big stock of pretty tinsel decorations for use on Christmas trees. All the toys on show have been specially imported from England, and, of course, many of them reflect the war spirit which prevails at home. There are whole battalions of tin and lead soldiers and a big assortment of new war games. Other suitable gifts for boys are the splendid mechanical toys, of which the firm has a fine stock, these being headed by some beautifully-made sets of Meccano. For the very young children there are all kinds of far toys, while the special show of dolls and dolls' prams will be sure to give great delight to the girls. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that Messrs. Powell have secured this year a very big assortment of Christmas crackers.

The Ladies' Department.

More than ever this year, Messrs. Powell are catering for the ladies, and in the department set apart for the special needs of the gentler sex some especially attractive goods are to be seen. There is a charming variety of evening gowns and cloaks, while special attention should also be drawn to the fine quality of sets being offered. Silk and lace blouses, fancy neckwear and handkerchiefs, handkerchiefs, work bags, etc., are on show in great variety. Among the last named are some very pretty and useful bags both in silk and leather, all fitted with essential requirements. For the children, a special feature is being made of the display of woollen coats—white for the very little ones and coloured, with caps to match, for those of older years. These can be had in all sizes. There are also some most attractive jersey suits and kilties.

Other Things.

In the gentlemen's department, everything that modern fashion dictates can be secured, especially being made of smart neckwear, the latest in socks, fancy waist coats, etc. There are many other lines here which will be found to make most acceptable Christmas presents. This latter observation applies equally well to the furnishing department, where there is a very fine display of cut glass, English china and electro plate. These are all of the very best English quality, and are most serviceable in use. The same department is also making a special show of older-down quilts of dainty design. In short, no thing that is needed in the house-furnishing line is wanting in this well-known establishment, where quality and reasonable prices go hand-in-hand.

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

If residents of Hongkong were asked to name the most indispensable institution in the Colony, their unanimous answer would probably be the Dairy Farm. For many years now it has ministered to the physical needs of the population in a manner which is beyond all praise, and to day it occupies a place peculiarly its own as the source from which the very richest in the way of dairy produce and meats are provided. The establishment is a boon to the Colony, for by its activities those whose lot is cast in Hongkong are enabled to stock their larders with goods which to most communities in semi-tropical regions are only remembered as a happy dream of the Old Country. In this respect, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., is a unique organisation in the Far East, and the consistent manner in which it keeps abreast of the times makes its position secure.

Christmas Fare.

In the Christmas season especially, the Dairy Farm fulfils a most necessary function, for this, above all times of the year, is one of general feasting. Once again, therefore, the Company is able to offer the public the best of poultry—turkeys, capons, chickens, etc., all of which have been specially fed and fattened at its model establishment at Pokfulam. But more than poultry is needed with which to fill the Christmas table, and here also the Dairy Farm comes to the aid of the housewife with hams of the choicest brands, prime bacon, smoked tongues, corned tongues and corned meats of all descriptions, to say nothing of succulent pork sausages, brawn, etc. The Company's butchery business has grown to an enormous extent, so much so that the town premises have had to be extended by the addition of a large, modern building. This is being devoted solely to the bottling of milk and sterilising of utensils and thus sets free the whole of the old premises for the butchery department.

New Enterprises.

We have made mention of the enterprise of the Company, and in this connection there are two matters which deserve bringing to the public notice. Following its policy of keeping in touch with all modern developments, it has recently arranged for the installation of new bottling machinery, which is shortly due from the United States. This will mean that all actual bottling of milk and the capping of the bottles will be done by motor power, thus altogether eliminating handling. Another matter to which the Company has recently been giving attention is the canning of meats. The experimental stage has now been passed, and soon it is hoped to place on the market all kinds of tinned meats, such as sausage, pressed beef, tongues, etc. This will be a great convenience to the purchasing public, as the supplies of these tinned goods from America and England are being greatly reduced on account of the war.

Order Early.

But modern methods are not solely confined to the actual management of the business, for a visit to the Company's farms on the other side of the island will show that here also everything is done on the most approved lines. At all times, the Company is able to meet the demands made upon it at this season it specially lays itself out to cope with enhanced patronage. All the same, customers are advised to place their orders early in their own interests as well as for the convenience of a firm which makes the old-time Christmas possible.

WING ON COMPANY.

If there is one thing more than another that the Wing On Company excels in it is in the big effort made for the many customers who visit its fine store at Yuletide. This year is no exception to the rule established long ago. If anything, this season the firm has surpassed itself in laying in stocks of useful, handsome and dainty articles in such wonderful variety that patrons' tastes are catered for in an admirable manner. The goods are of the very best, and the Company has spared no pains or expense to see that everything possible that can be required at Christmas at reasonable prices is placed before the purchasing public. From past experience, the firm has learned that there is a big demand at this season and has secured large quantities in every needed line which cannot fail to please.

Some Improvements.

The Company has now additional advantages to offer, inasmuch as its premises have been enlarged. This was very necessary, as its fast-growing business demanded that steps should be taken to provide more facilities for customers. Now the firm has quite settled in the new premises, which have been divided up into departments in a capital manner. As extra space has been secured, the Company has been able to establish more departments, and it now carries an assortment of goods which will rank in quality and price with any other store in the town. It is safe to say that the Hongkong public will not leave the Wing On Company out of their round this year—they have been too well served in the past to do that.

A Choice Selection.

One of the first things which should be mentioned is that the Company has, after much trouble, procured a large consignment of toys, which include the latest novelties. Novelty is, in fact, the aim of the Company and this, coupled with very low prices, means that the demands of everyone can be dealt with. The Wing On Company has always been noted for the choice selection of candies it gets from England and America, and this year it is as well to the fore as ever in this respect. In the grocery store will be found Christmas puddings, the choicest of choice wines and spirits, cakes, biscuits and many other delectable dainties which are as indispensable to a well-arranged festive board as a store like the Wing On Co. to the shopper.

Presents and Other Articles.

As everyone is aware, there are more presents exchanged at Christmas than at any other time of the year, and, of course, the Wing On Company has not been lacking in making provision for the demand, which will be made upon it to supply something nice and artistic at a reasonable figure. Therefore it is worth the while of anyone to visit the silver and jewellery department, where all wants can be met. For those who have already bought their presents, there are other lines which everyone requires every day of the year—boots and shoes, furniture, musical instruments, ladies' wear, gentlemen's goods, and many other things, but, what is worthy of special mention, is the fact that, now the cold nights have come on, there will be found at the Wing On Company's premises one of the finest selections of English and Australian all-woollen British-made blankets. To come to the point, there is everything for everybody at the Wing On store and it is time well spent to go round the premises, where all requirements can be met, and purchases made at astoundingly low figures.

THE SINCERE COMPANY.

The Sincere Company has long been established in Hongkong, and during the many years it has been carrying on trade here, it has never been so indispensable as it is at present. In fact, "Sincere's" has become a household word, and one wonders what shoppers would do were there no such emporium as this, with its marvellous variety of goods. The business of the Company is splendidly organised, and, under modern management, it has developed to such a wonderful extent that it holds the premier shopping place in the Colony. Much thought has been given to the selection of goods, not only to suit the taste of the Chinese patron, but those of the European element of the Colony too, until to-day it is possible to go to this famous store with the certain knowledge of being able to procure goods at prices to fit the purse of all sections of the community. Though the firm, like many another in the Colony, is feeling the effects of the war to a great extent, business-like methods have greatly prevailed in, procuring certain classes of goods which at this time are exceptionally difficult to get hold of. Certain lines are, however, impossible to get from home, but, not to be outdone, the management has gone to America and from that country has succeeded in bringing to the store a wide selection, notably of boots and shoes, as well as some of the most famous assortments of American candies.

A Big Selection.

Special efforts have been made this year to lay in stock a wide selection of goods suitable for Christmas, and, as the children are mostly thought of at this time, in fairness the toy department should be given first place. In this the management has taken extra pains to cater for the little ones and has been extremely fortunate in getting a huge consignment of toys, that cannot fail to please, from England. Though it is an undoubted fact that the English-made toys cannot be surpassed the world over, a few other novelties have been received from Japan and America. Parents before purchasing elsewhere should pay a visit to this department, where they will find all they need to staff the stockings of their little ones.

Sweets and Christmas Dainties.

For seasons past the Sincere Company has been especially well stocked in sweets, wines and spirits and canned goods, not to mention biscuits and the many other things which go to make the festive board attractive. This year is no exception, a capital stock of these articles having been received. In the canned line, there is a wonderful variety both in meats and fruits, and many a little problem which has been troubling the housewife will be settled by a look round at the shelves. Biscuits from England and America, sweets from the same places and a stock of jam, etc., not forgetting the plum puddings, are all to be had.

Some Other Goods.

There are numerous departments at Sincere's which it would be well worth the shopper's while to visit. The boot and shoe department is sure to command attention, a fine selection of British and American shoes being on hand, all in the latest style. For men's wear, Sincere's will take a lot of beating. They have a splendid assortment of ties and other things, while in woollens there is everything that can be required for the house and for personal wear. In short, Sincere's is a store which can offer everything, and it must not be forgotten that many of their goods have been purchased from abroad and consequently, with the high exchange rating, the present is a very favourable time to buy.

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

CASE NO. 1 \$22.

- 3 Bot. St. Etienne Claret
- 1 " Light Dry Cherry
- 1 " Port Full Bodied
- 1 " Gin
- 1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac
- 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality
- 1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky

CASE NO. 2 \$28.

- 1 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne
- 1 " Burgundy "E" Quality
- 3 Bot. St. Etienne Claret
- 1 Bot. Light Dry Cherry, Sackman's
- 1 " Port Superior Light Brandy
- 1 " Superior Old Liqueur Cognac
- 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality
- 1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky
- 1 " Gin
- 1 " Orange Curacao

CASE NO. 3 \$32.

- 1 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne
- 1 " Old Brown Sherry "E" Quality
- 2 Bot. Superior Old Port "D" Quality
- 1 Bot. Very Fine Old Brown Brandy "E" Quality
- 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality
- 1 " Killy Liqueur Whisky (guaranteed 20 years old)
- 3 Bot. St. Julien Claret
- 1 Bot. Gin
- 1 " Orange Curacao

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone 616.

Powell
W.M. **TELEPHONE 346**

PLEASING

GIFTS

FOR

ADULTS.

GRAND

XMAS

DISPLAY.

THE

KIDDIES'

DELIGHT.

?

ARE YOU AT A LOSS
WHERE TO GO FOR YOUR
CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES?

THERE IS ONLY ONE PLACE:—

THE
DAIRY FARM.

THE WELL KNOWN STORE.

CHEAPEST IN THE COLONY.

WING ON Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE NO. 198.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

OF

**WINTER
BLANKETS.**

IN

GREY AND WHITE.

**THE
SINCERE CO., LTD.**

Universal Providers.

THE PIONEER ONE-PRICE STORE.

**KNOWN TO BE THE
CHEAPEST IN THE
EAST.**



THE IDEAL
DISINFECTANT.

IZAL



DESTROYS THE GERMS OF DISEASE
ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES
400 GALLONS EFFICIENT
DISINFECTING FLUID.

SENSIBLE XMAS GIFTS

—AT—

THE
HOUSE
FOR
VALUE

SHAW'S

FOR MEN

PRICES
TO
SUIT
EVERY-
ONE

ALL BRITISH GOODS

DRESSING GOWNS, RUGS, WAISTCOATS, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS,
MUFFLERS, CAPS, GLOVES, SOCKS, SILK OR LINEN HAND-
KERCHIEFS, SWEATERS, SCARVES, BELTS, STUDS, LINKS,
FANCY BUTTONS, GARTERS, LEATHER SUITCASES,
BRACES, TIES, ATTACHE CASES, CARDIGANS.

ARE USEFUL PRESENTS

TEL.

692

TEL.

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J. T. SHAW

High Class

NEW

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

NEW

SUITINGS

NEXT DOOR

OVERCOATINGS

HONGKONG HOTEL.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

25, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

TEL. 482
TEL. K. 226

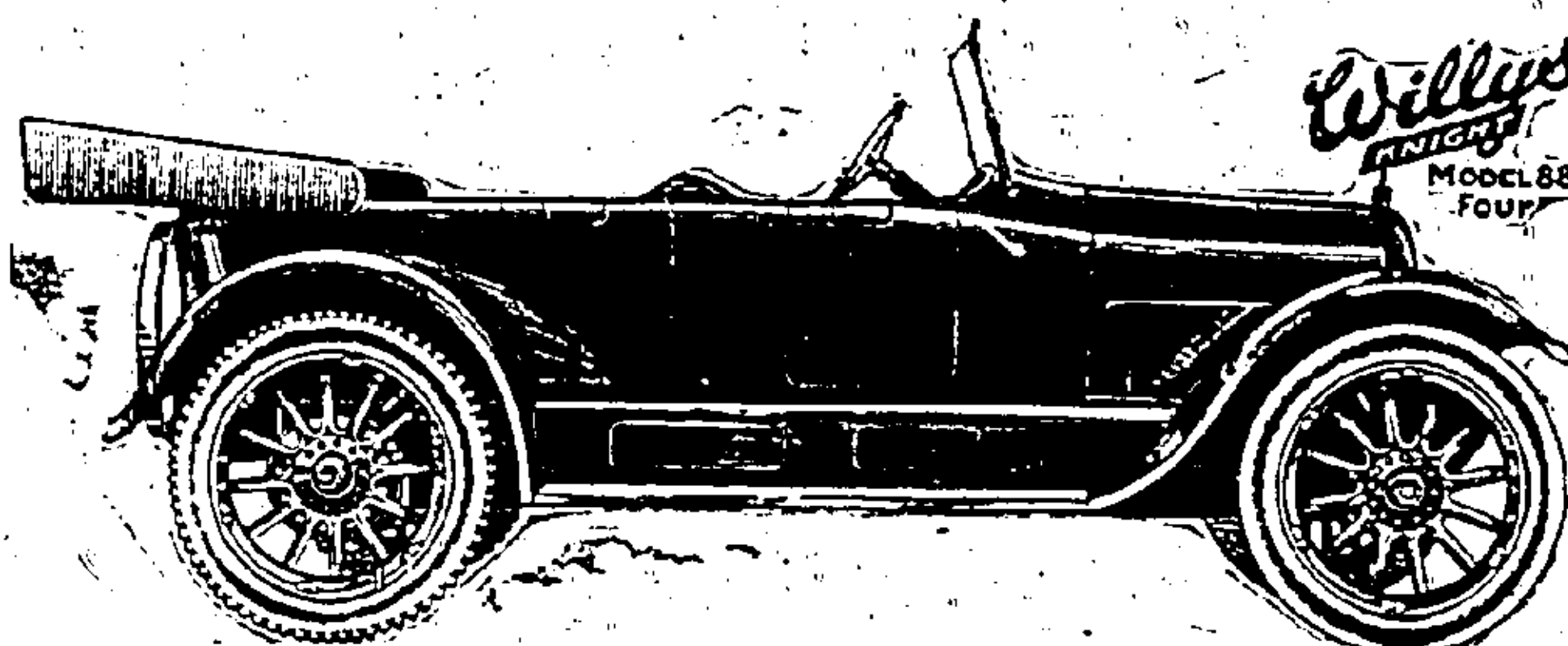
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN SOUTH CHINA & MACAO FOR:
THE WILLYS KNIGHT.

A Large Consignment is Expected to Arrive before Christmas.

WILLYS-KNIGHT MODEL 88-FOUR SEVEN PASSENGER TOURING CAR.

40 H.P. sleeve-valve motor, Electric starting and lighting.
121-Inch wheelbase. Vacuum gasoline system.

The Willys-Knight Model 88-Four Touring Car is a beautiful car—more pleasing in its proportions, more satisfying in its lines and finish—than any picture can show. For its beauty does not appeal merely from one angle, but from every angle; its finish shows as rich and perfect at close range as at a distance.



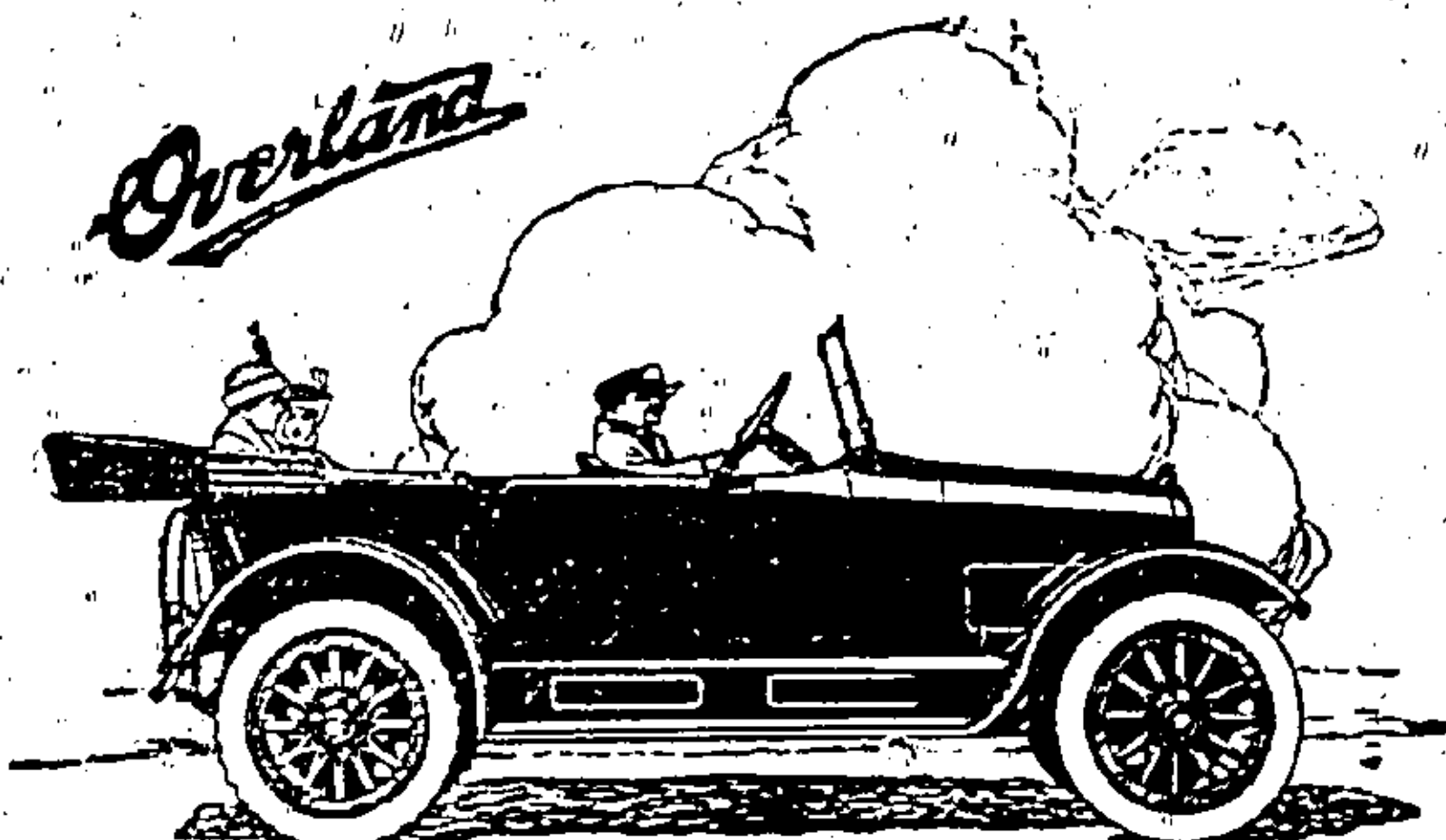
34 by 4 1/2-inch tyres, non-skid rear. Demountable rims (one extra rim). Spring-cushion upholstery. Cantilever rear springs.

The fenders are long and sweeping in their curves, with gracefully rounded surfaces, and the running boards are clean and free from obstructions. The sloping wind-shield is built in, and conforms to the curve of the cowl, making it a part of the car itself rather than a mere attachment. * * * It is a beautiful car.

Long stroke en bloc engine. Electric starting and lighting.
High-tension magnet. Right or left drive, centre control.
31 by 4-inch or 765 x 105 mm. tyre, non-skid rear.

Demountable rims (one extra). Finish: Light grey, with black mudguards and trimmings.
Cantilever rear springs.

**FIVE-SEATER TOURING CAR--OVERLAND
NEW SERIES MODEL 90.**

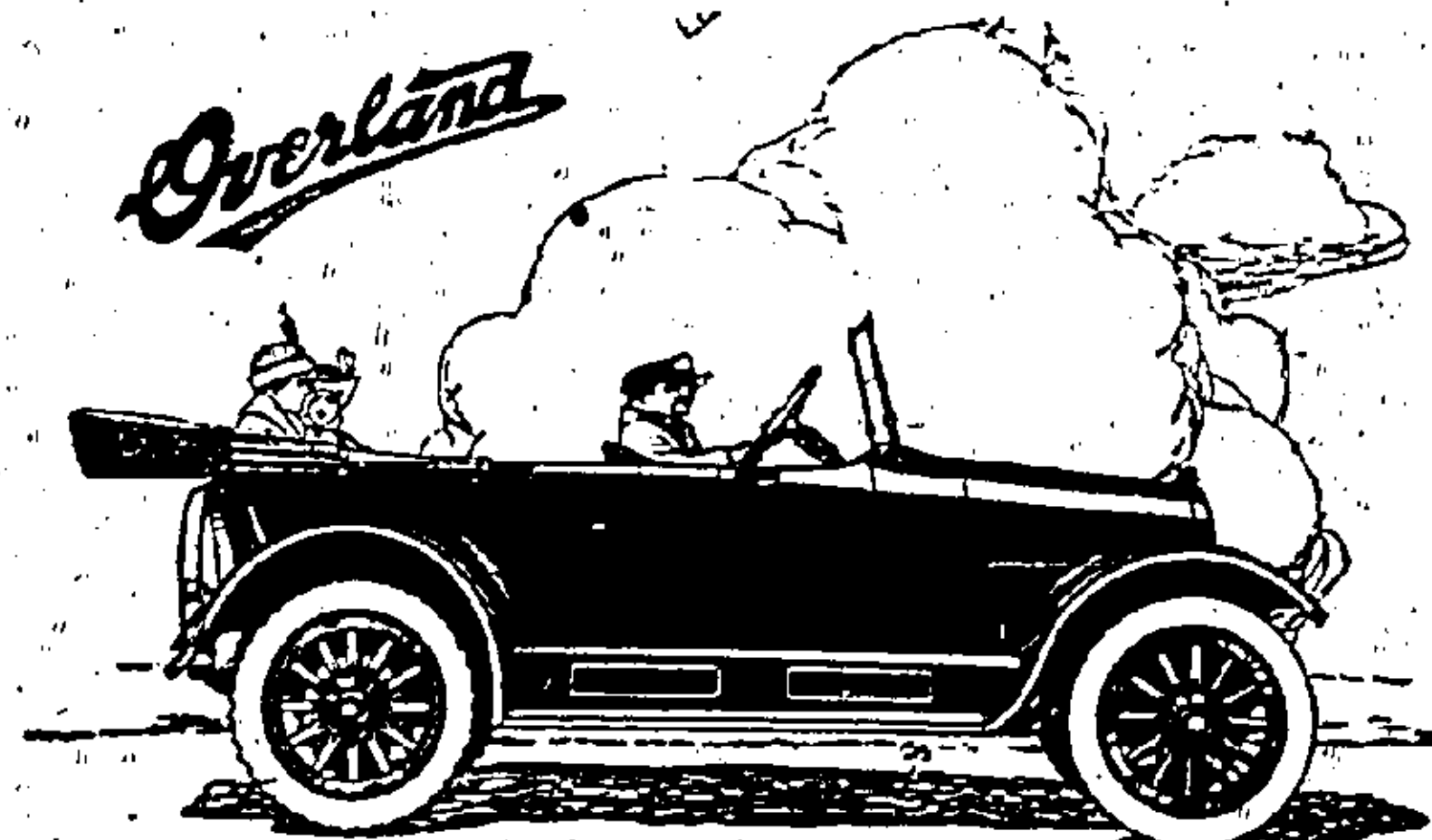


In appearance, as in all other respects, the Model 90 Touring Car is all that you would demand, or expect, in a much higher-priced car. The body is long and low, with that harmony in the blending of lines that marks the true streamline type. The front edge of the radiator is rounded; the bonnet slopes gradually into the beautifully curved cowl—even the back of the car is gracefully rounded out. There are no projecting door hinges or handles; no obstructions on the running boards; nothing about the whole car to mar the clean smoothness of its lines. The mudguards are long and sweeping in their curves, with gracefully rounded surfaces; the built-in wind-screen is a part of the car itself rather than a mere attachment. In every respect it is a car which you will be proud to own and drive.

Powerful block type engine. Vacuum petrol system, 112-Inch (2.85 m.) wheelbase. Finish light brown, with black mudguards and trimmings. Brown upholstery, with hood and hood cover to harmonise.

32 x 4-inch or 815 x 105 mm. tyres, non-skid rear. Demountable rims (one extra). Cantilever rear springs.

**OVERLAND MODEL 85-FIVE-SEATER
TOURING CAR.**



This long, low streamline body is unmarred by angles or projections. From the rounded edge of the radiator to the full curved back, there is not a break in the lines. The doors are flush, with hinges concealed with handles inside. The mudguards are long and sweeping in their curves, with gracefully rounded surfaces.

The wind-screen is built in, and conforms to the curve of the cowl—a part of the car itself, not an apparent after thought.

Model 85 touring car is a beautiful car. It asks no odds of any car at any price—it is at home in any company.

A HARLEY-DAVIDSON SURPRISE, THE NEW "MASTER 18"

The new 1918 twin motor is the result of concentration on one ideal to produce absolutely the best motorcycle motor possible to make, regardless of the cost of production.

More speed—more power—faster getaway—increased flexibility to run slower—more pulling power when running slowly—increased gasoline economy—lower motor temperature—more silent operation—all these extremely desirable superior points of performance have been attained through the following 1918 features:

High velocity non-condensing intake manifold.
Roller bearings on drive side of crank shaft.
Hardened and ground steel washer in flywheel to reduce friction.
Improved silent acting cams.



Ventilated intake housing cap.
Intake valves with 30 degree seats.
Longer intake valve stem guides.
Longer intake valve springs.
Intake valve lifter arms fitted with rollers.
Enclosed push rod springs.
More coils in exhaust valve springs.
Large carburetor air valve.
Three-point air valve spring tension adjustment to compensate for atmospheric changes.
New carburetor needle valve cam.
Larger auxiliary air shutter on carburetor.

CARS FOR SALE OR HIRE. PROMPT SERVICE GUARANTEED.

“ASAHI BEER.”



SOLE AGENTS:—

MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,

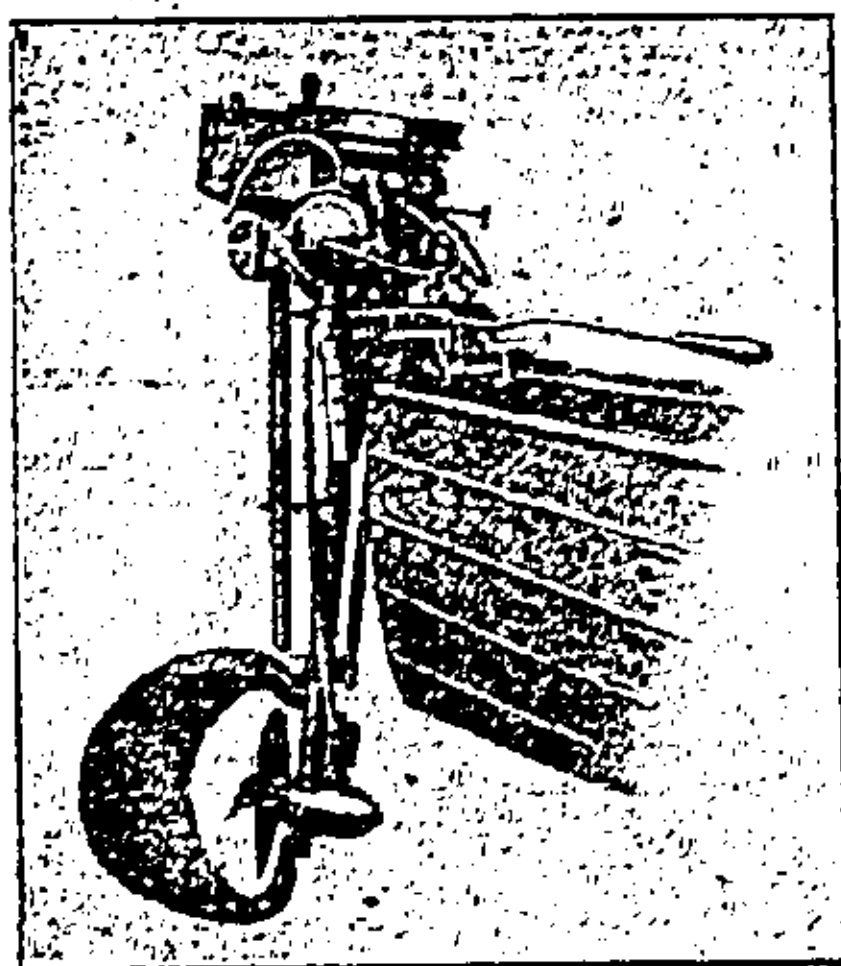
TELEPHONE Nos. 155 & 236.

**A. B.
THE**

SWEDISH TRADING CO.

FIL. IN CHINA, LTD.

AGENTS FOR:



SWEDISH GAS ACCUMULATOR LTD.

AGA Lighting Sys'em,

"DIESEL" Motors Stationery as well as Marine. Ranging in power from 12½ to 3,000 B.H.P.

"ATLAS," "BERGSUNDS" & "SKANDIA" Direct Reversible Motors in standard sizes from 5 to 400 B.H.P.

"ELLWE" High Pressure Crude Oil Motor, from 7 to 72 B.H.P. The most economical motor on the market.

"ARCHIMEDES" two Cylinder Portable Boat Motor 2 & 5 B.H.P.

"PENTA" Motor. From 1 to 72 B.H.P. Stationery as well as Marine.

"LUDWIGSBERG" Fire Engines. Compressors and Pumps for various purposes.

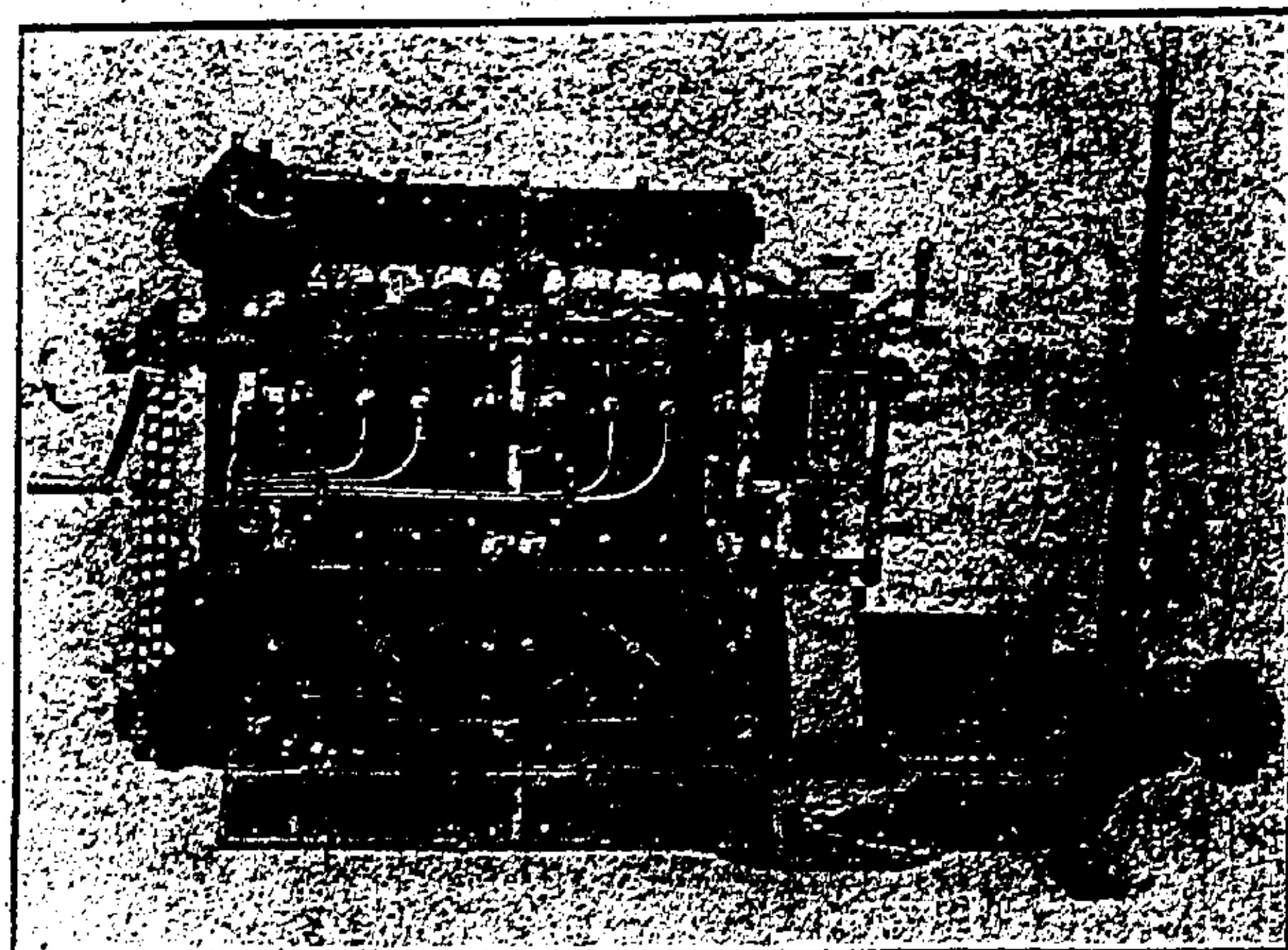
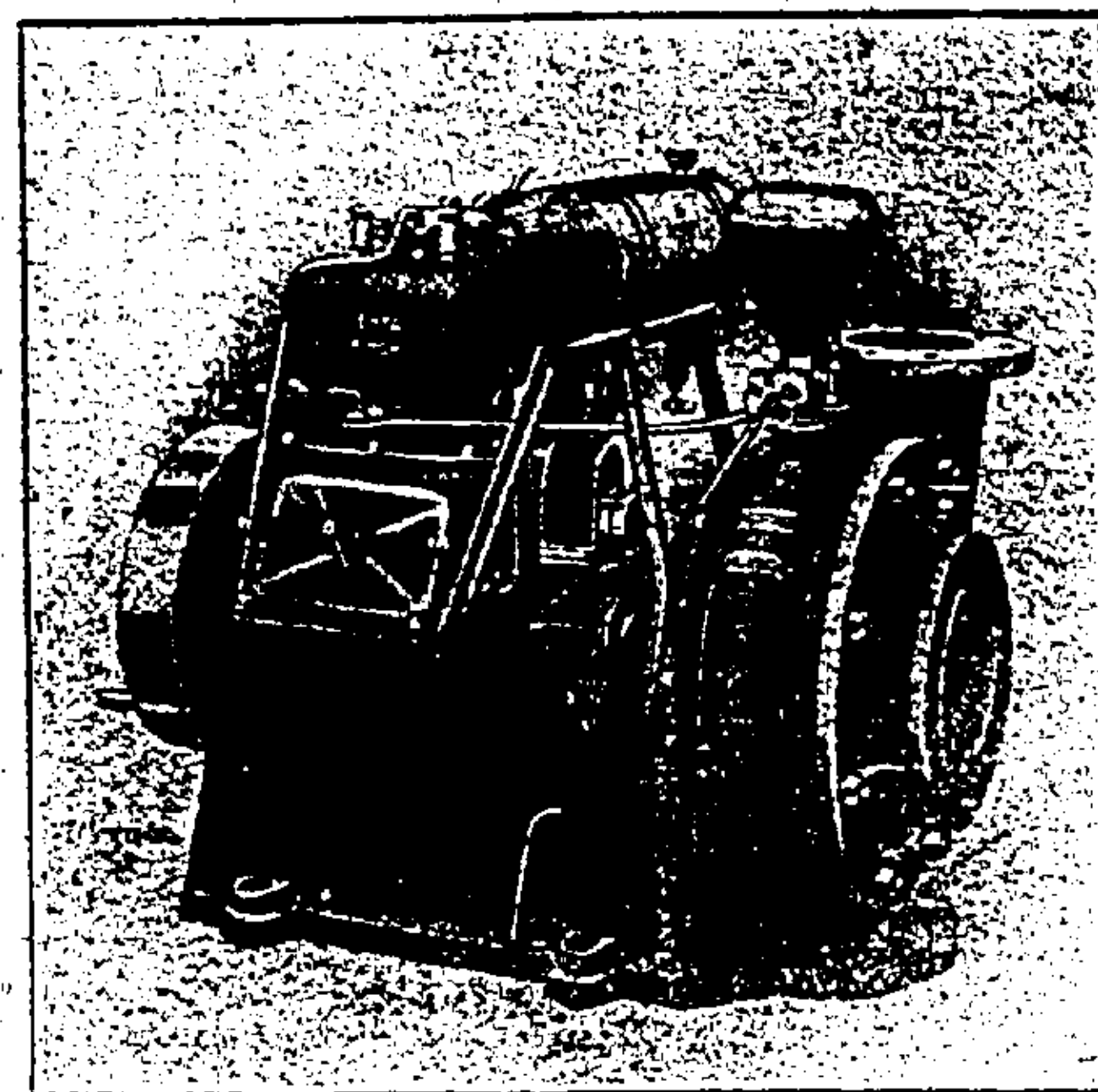
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF SWEDEN, LTD.

Generators and Motors for various purposes.

THE JUNGNER ACCUMULATOR CO. Electric Accumulators for lighting, fans, and ignition devices.

GRAHAM BROTHERS. Elevators (for passengers and goods)

L. M. ERICSSON & CO. Telephone Installations, Plants & Accessories, Electric Fire Alarms, &c., &c.



VARIOUS KINDS OF MACHINERY FOR ALL PURPOSES.

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B B B BEST BRITISH BREW

THE BEER WITHOUT A PEER



MADE IN CANADA.

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.

DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. TEL. NO. 188.

GOLOFINA

THE JAMAICA CIGAR

WITH THE HAVANA FLAVOUR

"PERFECTO"

has the flavour softened
to a degree which makes it
an altogether fascinating
smoke.

Made from the choicest
Jamaica leaf and always
sold in perfect condition.

"BOUQUETS"

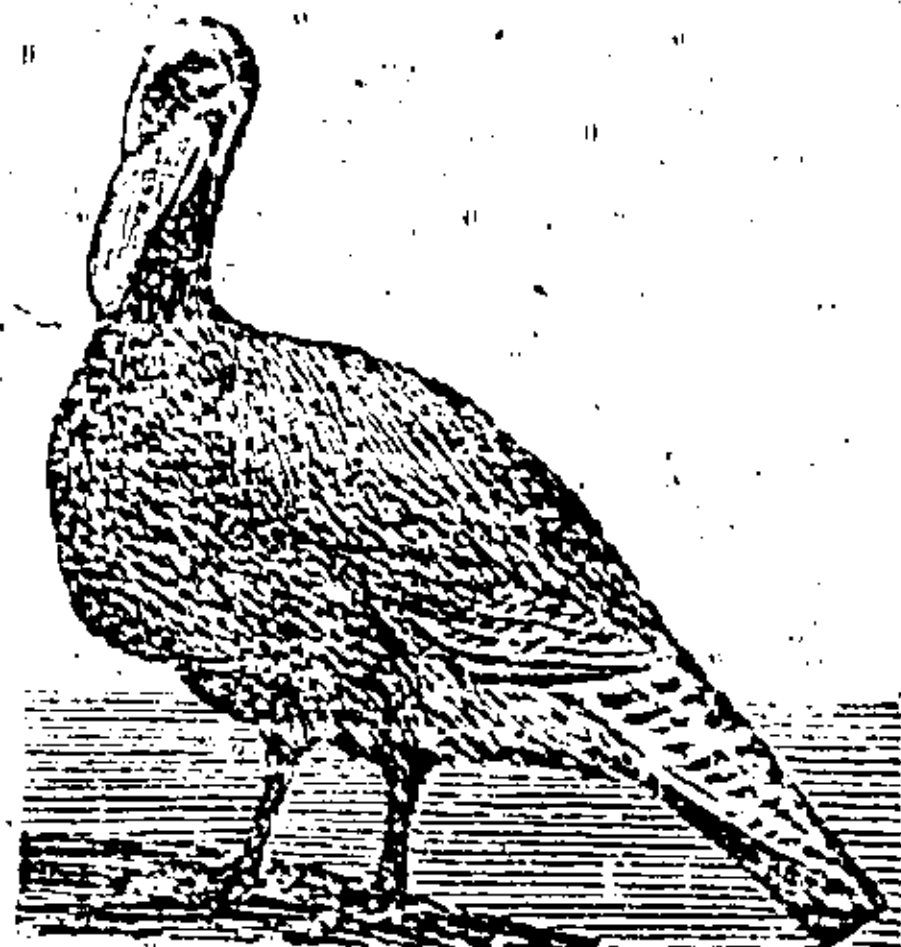
Same Quality in a smaller size.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
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"PERFECTO"
Actual Size.

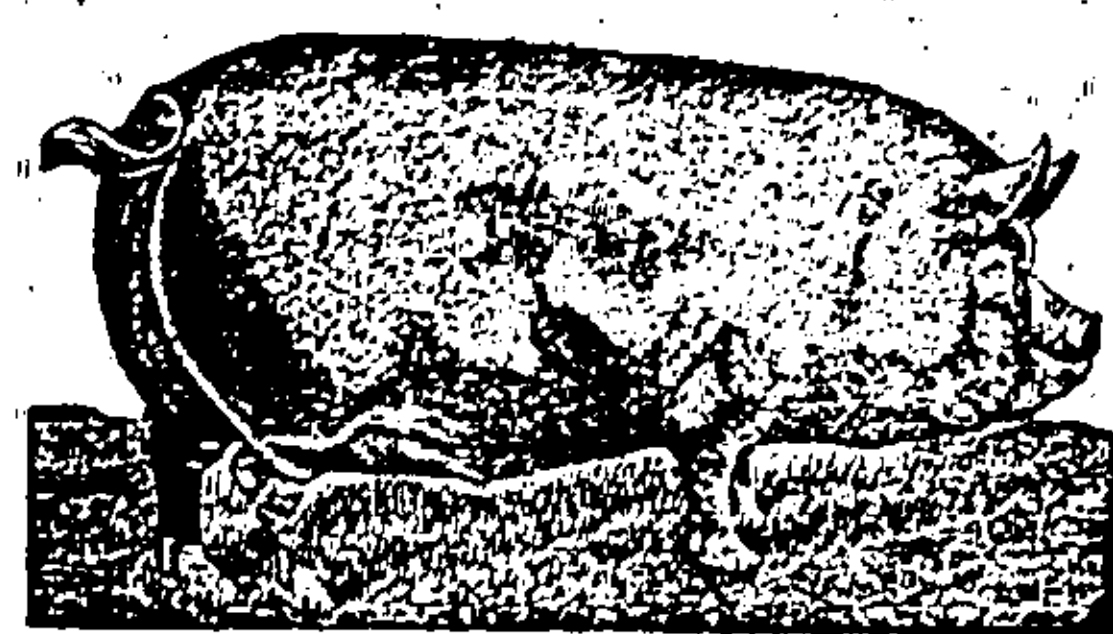
DAIRY FARM NEWS



OUR

CHRISTMAS TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE
AND
HAMS, CORNED AND SMOKED TONGUE,
ARE INDISPENSABLE DURING

THE



FESTIVE SEASON.



OUR HOUSE-FED CAPONS and CHICKENS
SHOULD ALSO FIND A PLACE ON YOUR TABLE.



Sausage Meat, Sucking Pigs.

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO., LTD.

HAVE EVERYTHING A SMOKER REQUIRES.

B. B. B. Briar, Companion, Calabash, & Meersham Pipes.
Gold & Silver mounted Pipes.
Gold & Silver mounted Cigar Holders.
Gold & Silver mounted Cigarette Holders.
Gold & Silver Cigarette cases in all the latest designs.
Leather Cigarette cases.



Smoker's Cabinets, etc., etc.
Leather & Rubber Tobacco Pouches.
Large stocks of Havana, Dutch, and Manila Cigars.
Egyptian & Virginian Cigarettes by all the Best Makers.
English and American Smoking Mixtures.

A LARGE SELECTION OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS NOW ON VIEW

TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION - - -
CUT GLASS - - - - -
ELECTRO-PLATE WARE - - -
BRONZE ORNAMENTS - - -
FANCY BASKETS - - - - -
MARBLE CLOCKS - - - - -
FRENCH HAND-PAINTED VASES -
ETC., ETC., - - - - -



THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS. TEL. NO. 151.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850)

(TELEPHONES 1741, 1742)

A CHOICE VARIETY OF
USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE XMAS GIFTS
 AT MODERATE PRICES

WE ARE MAKING A SPECIAL DISPLAY IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF ALL BRITISH GOODS
 SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, AND INVITE INSPECTION

BRASS
 AND
 COPPER WARE,
 INCLUDING
 HOT WATER JUGS
 —
 JARDINIERES
 —
 GRUMB SETS
 —
 ASH TRAYS
 —
 CAKE STANDS.

OUR
 STERLING SILVER DEPART.
 WHICH IS ON THE
 1ST. FLOOR,
 IS WORTHY OF YOUR INSPECTION.

Puff Jars, Powder Boxes,
 Tea Caddies, Trinket Boxes,
 Gold and Silver Pencil and
 Cigarette Cases.

CHOICE DESIGNS
 IN ENGLISH
SOLID SILVER,
PRESENTATION PLATE,
XMAS GIFTS,

AND
 COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS
 NEW DESIGNS AND MODELS ARE
 CONSTANTLY BEING ADDED.

RODGER'S FAMOUS
 SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
 INCLUDING
 STAINLESS KNIVES.

Flower Vases, Centre-pieces
 Tea and Coffee Services
 Salvers, Preserve Jars
 Tea and Coffee Spoons
 in Silk Lined Cases.

HINK'S
 FAMOUS
 TABLE LAMPS

SILK
 CUSHIONS
 —
 DOWN QUILTS
 —
 HEARTH SUITES
 —
 FIRE GUARDS.

A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT OF **ENGLISH CUT GLASSWARE:**

FLOWER VASES, FRUIT AND SALAD BOWLS, SWEET DISHES,
 FANCY CUT JUGS, ETC.

LADIES'
 FANCY HANDBAGS,
 HANDKERCHIEFS
 IN FANCY BOXES
BLOUSES-MOTOR WRAPS
 LACE NECKWEAR, ETC.

... DO YOUR ...
XMAS SHOPPING EARLY
 ... AND ...
 GET A BETTER SELECTION.
 WE WILL DELIVER YOUR GIFTS FOR YOU
 ON XMAS EVE, IF YOU WISH.

GENTLEMEN'S
 WALKING STICKS,
 GLOVES,
 DRESSING GOWNS,
 JAEGER'S SWEATERS & WAISTCOATS,
 FANCY NECKWEAR,
 HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.
 SAFETY RAZORS, HAIR BRUSHES.

— TOYS-GAMES-DOLLS —

TABLE DELICACIES,

FANCY CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARROW SHIRTS

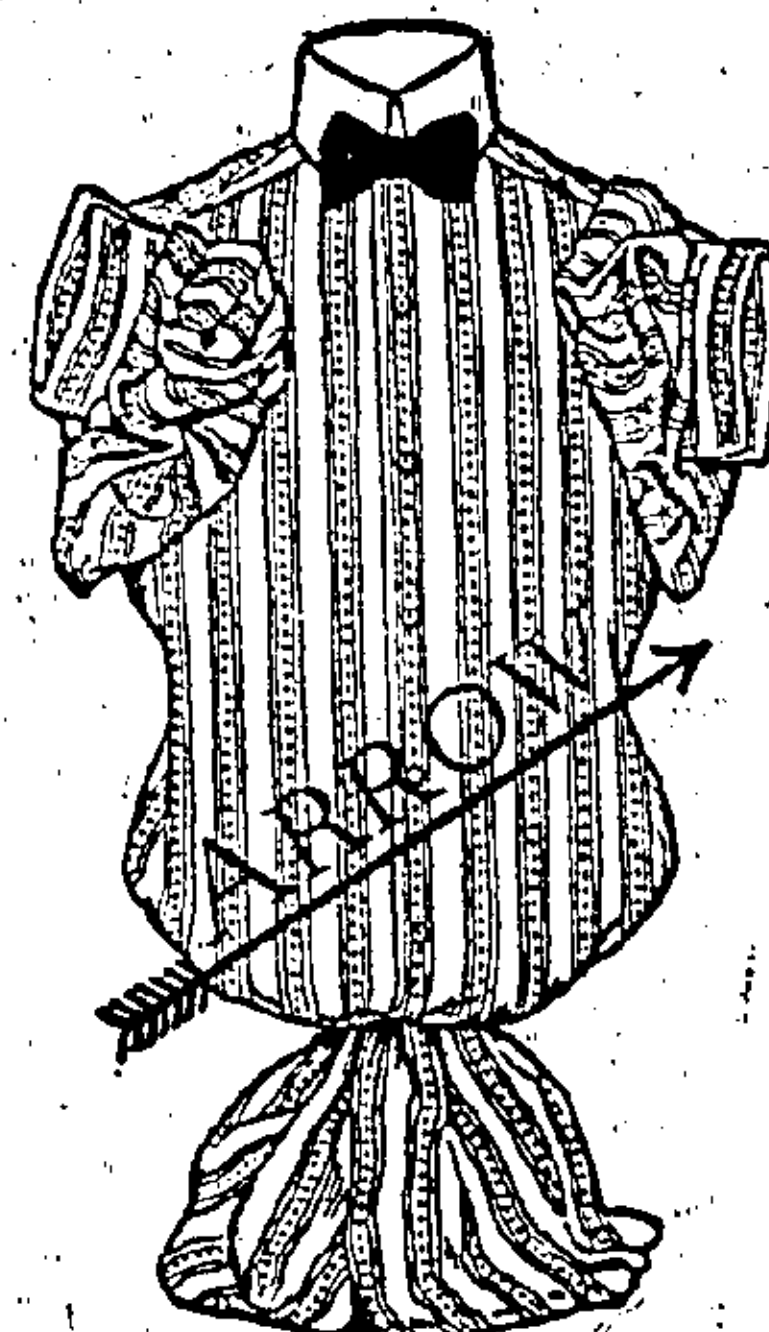
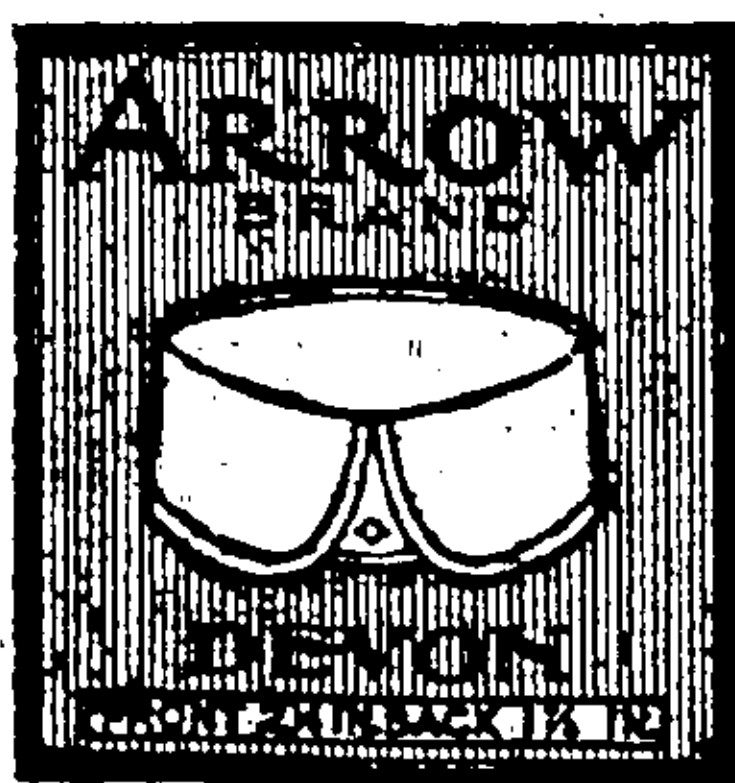
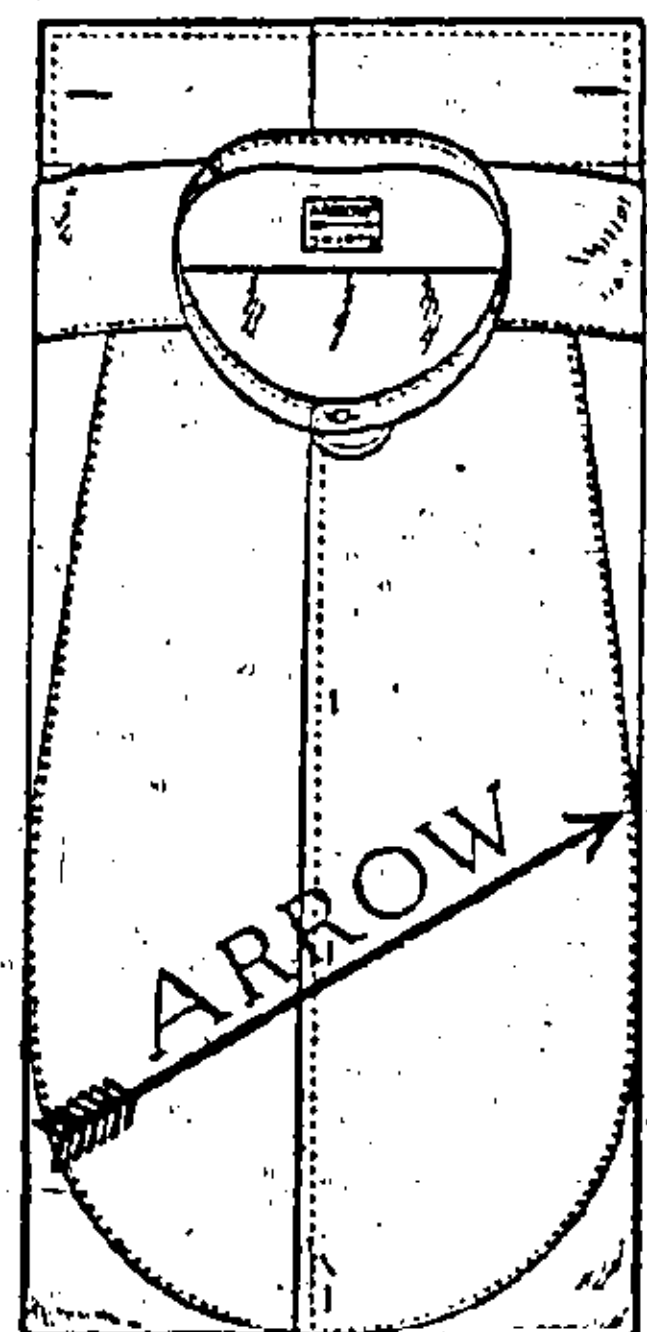


ARROW TANGO SHIRTS

are an evening dress necessity. They are proper for wear with either the formal dress coat or evening jacket.

The bosoms are tucked, puffed, pleated or "mush-room." A variety of effects, plain or embroidered.

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON



THESE HIGH-GRADE GOODS

ARE OBTAINABLE FROM

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

AND

TAK CHEONG

ARROW COLLAR



ARROW COLLARS

Represent in style, material and make the last word in collardom.

Every style that's worth while, made in a way that leaves nothing to be desired, either in the fashion, finish or service.

Quarter sizes—and notches wherever they're better than buttonholes.

MENTHOLATUM

ALL CHEMISTS

A FEW OF IT'S USES

FREE SAMPLE OBTAINABLE



MENTHOLATUM



MENTHOLATUM



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MENTHOLATUM

"SOLIGNUM"

THE ONLY

SOLUTION OF THE WHITE
ANT PROBLEM.

STOCKED BY
B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO.

WELLS FARGO & CO.

EXPRESS AND FREIGHT, BANKERS AND SHIPPING AGENTS

HONGKONG AGENCY: 1A CHATER ROAD.

PHONE NO. 1500.

THE ROBINSON PIANO

Co., LTD.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS.

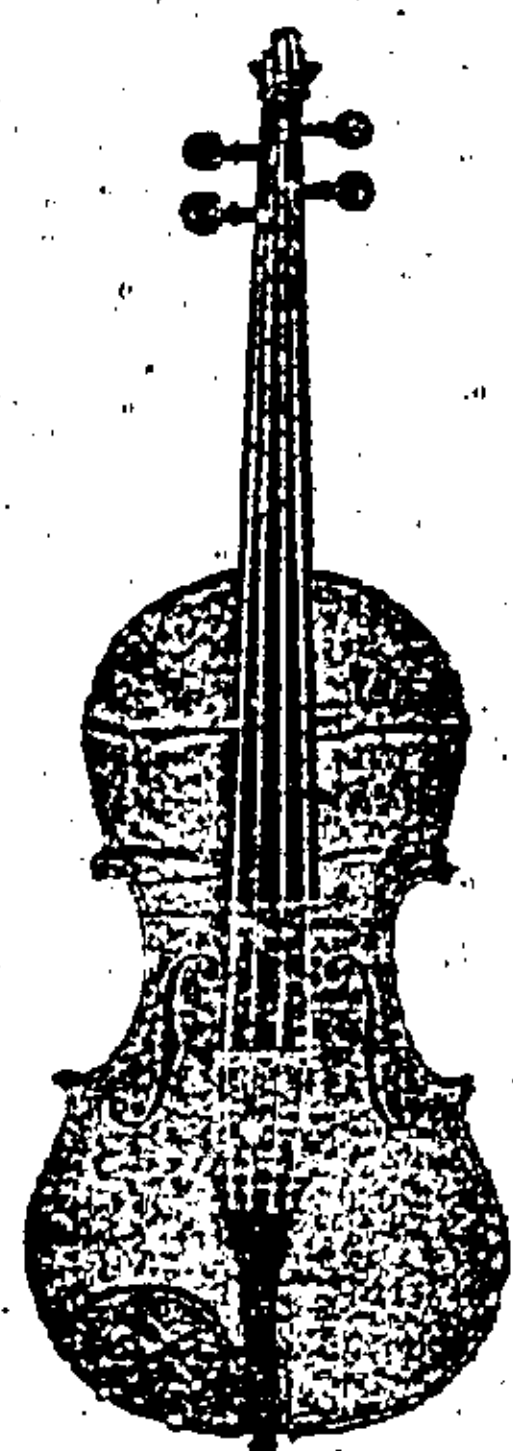
XMAS
PRESENTS.

PIANOS
BY
FAMOUS
MAKERS.



PIANOS
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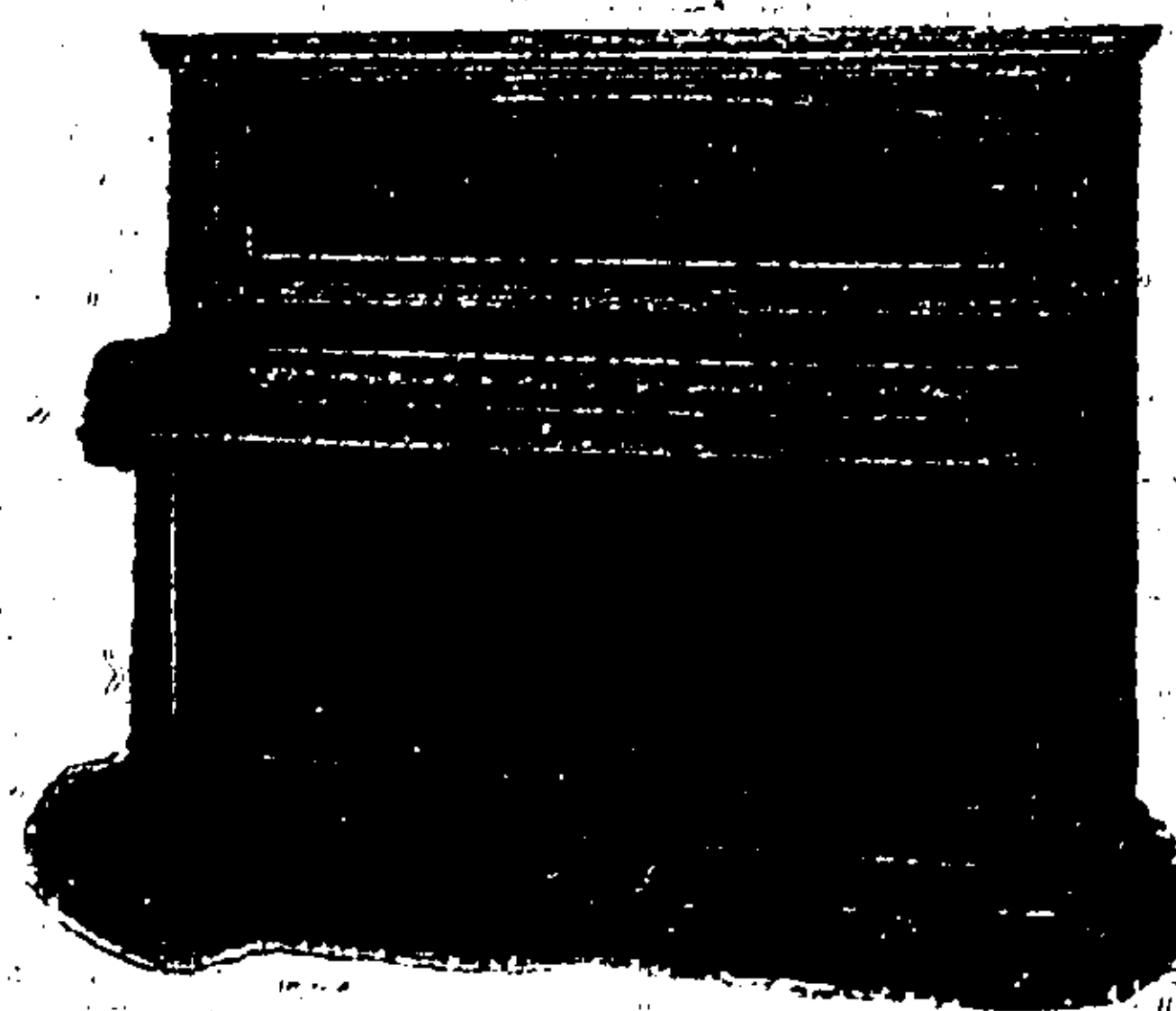
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NEW STOCK
OF
VIOLINS,
BOWS,
MANDOLINES,
CASES,
STRINGS.

FOR
SALE
OR
HIRE.

BRINSMEAD. CHALLEN. CHAPPELL.



FOR
SALE
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MANDOLINES,
BUGLES,
BRASS
INSTRUMENTS,
ETC., ETC.



THE ALL METAL PLAYER PIANO

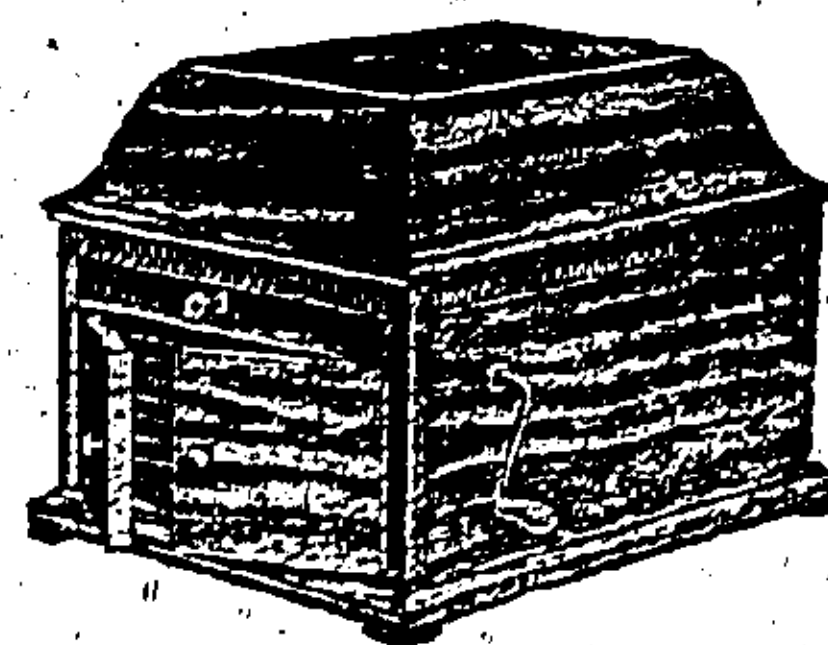
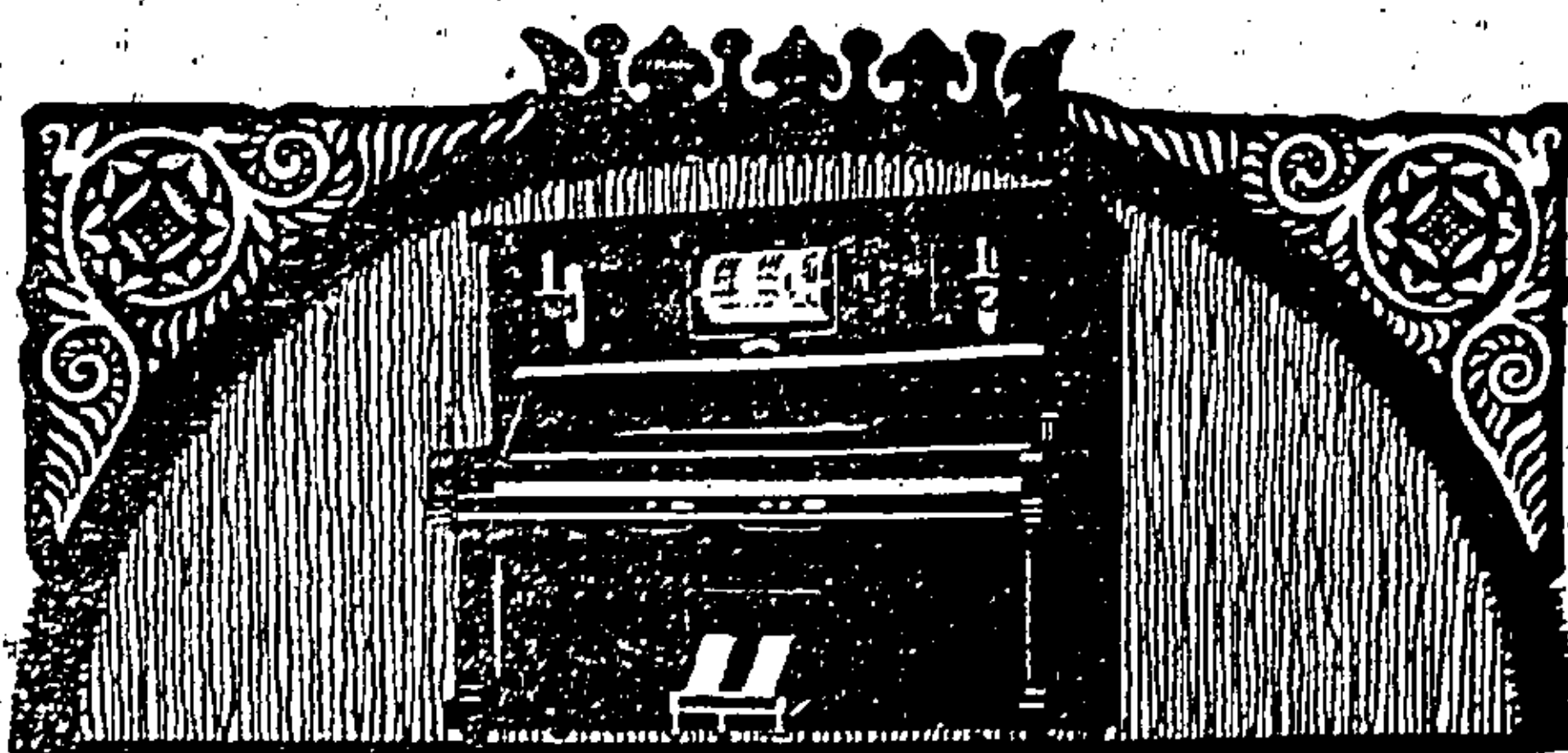
MUSIC.

ENABLES YOU TO PLAY ANYTHING.
NO FINER SOURCE OF PLEASURE.

GRAMOPHONES.



ALL THE OLD
FAVOURITES. ALL
THE NEWEST HITS.



PURE TONE.
ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

ROBINSON PIANO

Co., LTD.

**USEFUL
GIFTS
FOR MEN**

MACKINTOSH
& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR

SPECIALISTS

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 29.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Canadian Embargo on Iron and Steel.

A Japanese official dispatch from Ottawa to the Foreign Office says that under date the 15th ultimo the Canadian Government has prohibited, except to the United Kingdom and British Dominions and possessions, the export of the following iron and steel goods:—Fig iron, steel ingot, steel billet, steel bloom, steel bar, steel slab, iron and steel shapes (including beam, channel, angle, and T and Z shapes), and other iron and steel for building and ship construction purposes.

British Import Embargoes Extended.

The Foreign Office, says the *Japan Chronicle*, is in receipt of information from the Japanese Consul-General in London that since the 16th ult. the British Government has prohibited, except under licence from the Board of Trade, the import of the following goods:—Abrasion blenders, winding coils, brass rods and wire, cycles (excluding motor cycles), electrometers, electric dynamos of over 4 horse power, portable electric lamps, magnets, motors, weights and measures, penholders, pencils, all the other articles of stationery the import of which has not yet been prohibited and preserved vegetables.

Australian Ban on Tinplate Goods.

With regard to the Australian prohibition of the import of tinplate manufactures, reported by the Japanese Consul-General in Sydney, the authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce state that Japan exports hardly any tinplate manufactures to Australia, except tinplate receptacles and toys. There will be some decrease in the export of toys but this will not be very considerable in view of the fact that the greater portion of Japanese toys exported to Australia are made of celluloid. The embargo on tinplate receptacles or articles imported into Australia in tinplate receptacles will be more keenly felt, though the extent of the trade is not very large. The authorities add that last year Japan exported 2895-000 worth of toys and 108,000 worth of tinplate to Australia. The extent of the Australian embargo on tinplate articles being not very clear from the Consular dispatch above referred to, the Kobe Chamber of Commerce has telegraphically applied to the proper authorities for further particulars.—*Japan Chronicle*.

Oil in Australia.

Australia's possibilities as an oil producer are interesting to two wealthy oil companies, the Vacuum Oil and the British Imperial. The British Imperial Oil Company claims that one of its parent companies has spent £200,000 in Australia in search for oil, and the Vacuum has begun a great experiment in oil boring and prospecting in the Commonwealth, assisted by Walter A. English, an American geologist, formerly employed by the United States Government. The cost of this venture is expected to equal the figures quoted by the British Imperial. In a statement made by the Vacuum Oil Company, it is explained that the owners of certain tracts of land in Australia have agreed to lease, and have been informed by the company that if oil is found, new companies will be formed and shares made available in the Commonwealth. In the announcement, the company says that the discovery of oil will mean the employment of a large number of people, and the expenditure of some of money on derricks, tanks, pipe lines, stills, barrel and cask-making plants. Mr. English recently landed at Perth, West Australia, and will be a hi-tee in the Fitzgerald River country in that State, the area chosen being 140 miles from Albany. His reports will be made available from time to time for publication. Nationally the question arises as to the possibility of success. It is known that Australia has rich deposits of oil shale, and a limited quantity of oil has been produced from shale in Tasmania. Although no natural crude petroleum has been produced, the indications are as yet favourable in such places as Roper, Queensland, where natural gas has been found on boring.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES; B—BUYERS N—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
n. \$600	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820 545
Marine Insurances.									
sa. \$300	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427	Sept.	340	Jan.	426 300
b. \$115	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	£5	180	April	145	Jan.	180 100
b. \$730	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	1005 730
n. ex 73 \$205	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300 190
Fire Insurances.									
b. \$121	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127	April	168 121
n. \$310	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420 290
Shipping.									
a. \$179	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104	Dec.	28	Mar.	137 73
a. \$18	H'kong C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23	May	19	Dec.	24 17
sa. \$148	Indo-China (Combined Steam Naviga- tion Co., Ltd.)	60,000	\$2	all	172	Dec.	62	Jan.	207 124
b. \$33	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	\$1	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	152 87
b. \$112	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	94	June	75	Jan.	120 86
Refineries.									
b. \$90	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134	Sept.	80	Jan.	146 82
sa. \$36	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P. \$9	all	41				29
Mining.									
a. \$40	Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion.	100,000	\$1	all	35	April	30	Dec.	40 26
n. \$2.50	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$1	all	4.40	Mar.	2.40	Jan.	3.35 1.70
n. \$26	Tromb Mines Ltd.	100,000	\$1	all	25	Dec.	32	Mar.	42 25
n. \$30	Ural Caspian	786,666	\$1	all	43	April	25	Jan.	38 22
n. \$28	Oriental Com. Min. Co. Ltd.	422,320	G. \$10	all					
b. \$91	Docks Wharves, Godowns, &c.	60,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	96 67
b. \$121	H'kong & W.D. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135 78
b. \$73	Sh'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$100	all	63	Sept.	49	July	95 59
b. \$66	Sh'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	100	Dec.	80	April	98 67
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
b. \$90	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118 94
b. \$90	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103	Dec.	105 55
n. \$54	H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	74	Jan.	6	July	710 5.65
n. \$30	K'loon Land & B. Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	30	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38 33
b. \$70	Shanghai Lands	78,000	\$50	all	57	Mar.	107	Dec.	107 74
n. \$81	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	68	Mar.	77	Dec.	90 69
b. \$90	H'kong Central Estates.	10,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	108 89
a. \$178	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	180	July	117	Jan.	178 130
n. \$15.80	Kung Yik	75,000	\$10	all	163	July	163	Feb.	113 113
n. \$65	Laou Kung Mow	8,000	\$100	all	90	Sept.	72	Jan.	81 63
s. \$120	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	\$50	all	100	May	77	Jan.	136 81
Miscellaneous.									
n. \$40	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	61	Oct.	63	Dec.	61 43
n. \$6.80	Yangtze Paper	175,000	\$5	all	61	Oct.	63	Dec.	61 43
b. \$46	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$15	all	11	Apr.	91	May	10.35 6.50
b. \$3.50	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	3.65	Mar.	4.95	Oct.	4.90 3.45
b. \$7.50	Do. (Spec. shares)	50,000	\$1	all	71	Jan.	10.15	Oct.	10.10 7.50
b. \$25	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	85	Jan.	29	Dec.	41 20
b. \$71	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$7	all	11.20	Oct.	5.29	Jan.	12.10 6.75
b. \$48	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$7.50	all	45	Oct.	36	Feb.	55 43
n. \$150	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190 147
b. \$29	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190 147
s. \$29	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34	Dec.	25	Jan.	41 26
s. \$6.50	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50 5.14
n. \$1.15	Langkats	250,000	G. \$10	all	43	May	35	Mar.	40 12
n. \$81	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	103	Mar.	9.30	June	10.25 8
s. \$1.50	Do (New)	60,000	\$10	all	1.00	Mar.	80	Oct.	1.00 90
b. \$3	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25	Jan.	3	June	3.80 3.00
b. \$12	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17 12
s. \$5.60	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10	Mar.	6.50	Oct.	7.70 54
s. \$6.50	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6.90	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 54
n. \$29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28				29 28
n. \$10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all	11				91

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker. CORRECTED TO noon, DEC. 14, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 112.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN 'UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS' THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

14th December, 1917.

SELLING.

T/T	1/11/17
Demand	2 1/2
30 d/a	3 1/2
60 d/a	3 1/2
4 m/a	3 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	126 1/2
T/T Japan	137 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	71
co & New York	71
T/T Java	163 1/2

T/T Marks.

Nom.

Demand, Paris 411

Demand, Paris 411 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/a L/C 3/1

4 m/a D/E 3/1 1/2

6 m/a L/C 3/1 1/2

30 d/a Sydney & Melbourne 3 1/2

30 d/a San Francisco & New York 7 1/2

4 m/a Marks 425

4 m/a France 425

6 m/a France 431

Demand, Germany.

7 1/2

Demand, New York 7 1/2

T/T Bombay

Demand, Bombay

T/T Calcutta

Demand, Calcutta

Demand, Manila 145

Demand, Singapore 126 1/2

On Haiphong 11 1/2 prem.

On Saigon 1 1/2 prem.

On Bangkok 5 1/2

Sovereign 6.60 Nom.

Gold Loan, per oz. 44 1/2

Bar Silver, per oz. 4 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 7% dis.

Chinese... 10 " 7% "

Hongkong 20 cts. o. par.

10 " 10 "

10 " 10 "

10 " 10 "

10 " 10 "

10 " 10 "

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BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) - France 45,000,000

1/5 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.

General Manager A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOUBERT, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352, 5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.15 A.M. to 1.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.15 A.M. to 2.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

2.15 A.M. to 3.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

3.15 A.M. to 4.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

4.15 A.M. to 5.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

5.15 A.M. to 6.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

6.15 A.M. to 7.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

7.15 A.M. to 8.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

8.15 A.M. to 9.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

9.15 A.M. to 10.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

10.15 A.M. to 11.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

11.15 A.M. to 12.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

12.15 A.M. to 1.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.15 A.M. to 2.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

2.15 A.M. to 3.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

3.15 A.M. to 4.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

4.15 A.M. to 5.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

5.15 A.M. to 6.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

6.15 A.M. to 7.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

7.15 A.M. to 8.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

8.15 A.M. to 9.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

9.15 A.M. to 10.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

10.15 A.M. to 11.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

11.15 A.M. to 12.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

12.15 A.M. to 1.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.15 A.M. to 2.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

2.15 A.M. to 3.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

3.15 A.M. to 4.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

4.15 A.M. to 5.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

5.15 A.M. to 6.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

Golofina

THE
SMOKE
of
CONNOISSEURS.
TRY
PERFECTOS

HIGHEST
GRADE
JAMAICA
LEAF.
TRY
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Actual Size.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

INTERESTING FIND.

On Sites of Old Calcutta Fort.

Antiquarian interest will be aroused in connection with some pieces of metal that were recently seized by the police from two bullock carts while on the way to Bellinghata, says the *Advocate of India* for it now transpires that these were dug out from the site of the old fort in Budge Budge.

A contractor was engaged to fill a tank which lies in the ground lately purchased by the Port Commissioners for the extension of their Budge Budge oil sheds, and his men were cutting a drain to lead away the superfluous of the tank to a neighbouring jheel, when they came across the remains of a concrete pillar. It is understood that when this pillar was dug out a quantity of old metal was found underneath. It is not known who actually gave the order for removing the metal, but anyhow it was seized by the police while being carted away.

There is no knowing whether these pieces of metal were only recently buried, but from the circumstances of the discovery it is possible that they were lying there since the early days of British rule, for on local enquiry it is found that on the locality where the excavations are being carried out a fort existed at one time, having been built by the Nawab of Mairahabad. The pillar in question probably formed part of the building. A special officer held charge of this first which apparently commanded the shipping in the river.

The Ven. Archbishop Firminger states that at the time when Lord Clive came to recapture Calcutta in 1757, Admiral Watson proposed to capture this fort by surprise at night. But a drunken sailor went ashore and shouted to imaginary men to follow him, and called out to the officer in charge of the fort to surrender. The latter, being thoroughly taken in by the ruse, cried "Mercy, Kamerad," as it were, and gave himself up together with the entire garrison.

Admiral Watson, however, was not at all pleased, as he wanted to capture the fort with military glory. There was a fort kept at Budge Budge by the English, perhaps the same fort, and in 1776 it was very much strengthened on the expectation of the arrival of a French fleet. What is known last of this fort is that in 1785 an invalid corps was kept there. It is not known when it was dismantled. Some ruins of the magazine of the old fort were visible within the last few years.

As regards the pieces of metal which have been discovered and are described as lead, the Archbishop believes them to be kentledge brought by ships in ballast. In this connection it may be mentioned that some few years ago two or three old cannonballs were similarly found while excavating earth in the same locality.

It is reported that the police have formed an opinion that the Sirex has not committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code of criminal breach of trust, but an offence under the Treasure Trove Act.

According to this Act, it is said that the finder is entitled to four-fifths and the Government to one-fifth of the property or its value.

In any case, the Sirex, it is maintained, had no right or title to the property and that the Port Commissioners should be considered to be the finders.

The case is an interesting one and is being enquired into further.

In Memoriam.
A black marble tablet has been erected in St. Peter's Church, Singapore, after many years to the memory of the late Reverend William Henry Gomes. It was unveiled on Sunday, 18th November. The engraving reads as follows:—"To the Glory of God and in grateful remembrance of the devoted life and labours of The Reverend William Henry Gomes, B.D., who worked for 16 years in Sarawak and thirty years in the Straits Settlements, and entered into his rest on March 2nd, 1902, aged 74 years."

NOTICES.

WAI SKEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Tunis and Russia have been suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fathani, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be supervised with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 5 lbs. . . . 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. . . . \$1.80
Do. 11 lbs. . . . 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee; (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Chung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Shamshui, and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Amoy and Swatow.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Shanghai.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shau Kei.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kamuchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

Telegraphic advice from the San Francisco Office of the China Mail S.S. Co. shows that the s.s. CHINA arrived at about 2.30 on Wednesday, December 12, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on an Extra.

December 14th 12h. (8m.—No returns from Japan and Indo-China. With few exceptions, pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; an anticyclone is probably forming over N. China, and fresh to strong monsoon may be expected along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 1.0 inch. Total since January 1st 81.27 inches against an average of 81.46 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast.
1 Hongkong in Gap Rock.	N.E. winds, fresh; generally, some drizzling rain.
2 Formosa Channel.	N. winds, fresh to strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
December 14, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Direction.	Force.
Vostock	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Nemuro	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Harodate	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Iokio	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Kochi	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Nagasaki	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Kagima	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Oshima	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Naha	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Ishijima	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Gusudai	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Whale	6a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Hankow	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Ichang	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Kiukiang	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Changsha	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Shanghai	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Amoy	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Swatow	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Ishoku	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Koshu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Koshu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Koshu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Canton	6a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Hankow	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
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Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
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Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
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Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
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Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37	32	90	nw	6	1
Yachiu	5a	30.37</					